

GRAMMAR

Made Easie:

CONTAINING

Despauter's Grammar Reform'd, and render'd Plain,
and Obvious to the Capacity of Youth.



TOGETHER WITH

A NEW



METHOD

Of Teaching Latin, by Ten

English Particles.

1506/625

To which is added,

.....A.....

Critical Syntax.

*Nullum munus Rei-publicæ afferre majus meliusve possumus, quam si
doceamus atque erudiamus juventutem, Cic.*

The second Edition, Revised by the Author.

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GRAMM

Made in

and Opposed to the



OF

English &

To which

Critical

and

of the

and

To the Reverend and Learned,

Mr. *William Carstairs*, Principal :

Mr. *George Meldrum*, Professor of Divinity

Mr. *William Law*,

Mr. *William Scott*,

Mr. *Charles Areskine*,

Mr. *Robert Stewart*,

} Professors
O F
Philosophy

Mr. *Laurence Dundass*, Professor of
Humanity.

In the Colledge of *Edinburgh*.

Gentlemen,

YE have here such a Present as the poor Man makes to his Rich and great Neighbour, by whom the Basket of Flowers, or Fruit, is not ill taken; tho' he has more plenty of his own Growth, and in much greater Perfection. I confess the Present is small, but Worthless things receive a Value when they are made the Offerings of Respect, Esteem, and Gratitude. And though I be verý Sensible how much I am Obliged to you, and have often Professed so much in Private, yet I look upon the Duty as Imperfect, without

out making some Publick Acknowledgment:
And therefore, though the Book be not Wor-
thy of your Patronage, yet, I think it Safer
to run the Hazard of being Judged Unlearn-
ed, than counted Ungrateful.

Gentlemen, I forbear to Represent you to
your selves or the World; your Learning and
Virtue are too Conspicuous to need the Pa-
negyrick of so mean a Pen: therefore I shall
only intreat your Goodness to Pardon the
Boldness of this Address, and suffer me to
shelter the Essay under the Patronage of your
Names: That so I may have the Opportu-
nity to let the World know how much I
think my self Honoured by the Character of,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Humble,

most Obedient,

and Devoted

Servant,



Thomas Watt.

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T H E

P R E F A C E

T O T H E

R E A D E R.

Seeing *Greek* and *Hebrew* Grammars are compiled in a known Language for the Use of Universities, I think the same condescension as to a *Latin* Grammar, cannot in reason be denied unto Children in *Latin* Schools; for how highly unreasonable is it, that the Principles of an unknown Language should be taught in an unknown Tongue, and that the Learner should be supposed to understand what he is but going to Learn? But though I don't admire the way of Teaching the *Latin* Tongue by Rules, much less by Rules in an unknown Tongue; yet, (lest too great an Innovation should mar the design) I have taken *Despauter's* Rules for a Foundation, and endeavoured to keep as near them as might be, unless where Obscurity, Superfluity, or Deficiency required an alteration: I have added to each Rule a short English explication instead of a Tedious, and Obscure Latin one. Many obsolete words (as *Zeugma*, *Reate*, *Cere*, *Nepes*, *Ispal*, *Frit*, *Git*, &c.) are wholly omitted; others which seldom Occur in *Classick* Authors (as *Praneste*, *Sulmo*, *Tibur*, &c.) are omitted in the Rule, but marked in the Explication: The *Irregular Nouns* (being according to *Despauter's* method but a rapsody of Confusion, and scarce intelligible to Mortals) are here rendered plain, and Obvious to the meanest Capacity: The Conjugations of Verbs are reduced to an Exact Alphabetical Order. I have added to the *Etymology*, some directions concerning Points, and Notes necessary for directing the Voice, and shewing the proportion of Sentences, in respect of their Dependence or Government in Construction. All the Figures belonging to Sentences, are reduced to *Ellipsis*, and placed at the end of the Syntax: Where I have likewise added a short Treatise concerning the Artificial or Elegant way of placing words in a Sentence: Together with some Directions for Exposition. The *Examples* of

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of Etymology are placed at the end of the Grammar, and translated into English, in the same order in which they occur in each Rule. Thus I have endeavoured to reform *Despauter's* Grammar, and to put it in a more modest dress, for the satisfaction of those who (being regardless of the wisdom and industry of latter Ages) content themselves with the Rubbish of Antiquity:

Now for a Specimen of what Improvement might be made in the Art of Teaching (if men of suitable Judgement and Ability were employed about it) I offer the following Essay, (Entituled, *The New Method*) not desiring to impose it upon any, but propose it to all, with the humblest Submission to greater Experience; and better Judgements. In this New Attempt I have endeavoured to give a plain model of Syntax founded upon English Particles, as far more adapted to the Capacity of Youth, and Intelligible to young Learners, than Metaphysical Notions, and Definitions used in other Grammars. In the *Critical Syntax* a particular regard has been had to *Sanctius*, *Scioppius*, *Vossius*, and other Philosophical projectors, whose Critical Sentiments are here explained, and digested into Six Rules, whereby the Learner may be enabled to discover the mistakes, and resolve the Difficulties which usually occur in the Government of Words:

Now I propose this new Method, as a probable help to those who think themselves not better provided; leaving the reasonableness of my Sentiments to be their Defence; and my Reader free in the mean time, if my Sense satisfy him not, to use his own Disquisition and Judgement.



ETYMO-

ETYMOLOGIE.

RULES to know the Gender by the Signification.

OMne Marem signans nomen decet esse Virile.

Names of Gods, of Angels, of Men, of Mens Offices, hee Animals, are Mas.

Hic { *Jupiter* } { *Gabriel* } { *Carolus* } { *Rex* } { *Equus*
 { *Mars* } { *Lucifer* } { *Jacobus* } { *Scriba* } { *Leo*

Tu quæ fœmellam signant Muliebria ponas.

Names of Goddesfes, of Women, of Womens Offices, the Animals, are Fem:

Hæc { *Juno* } { *Catharina* } { *Regina* } { *Equa*
 { *Pallas* } { *Maria* } { *Soror* } { *Leana*

Commune est nomen sexum quod signat utrumque,

Nouns signifying both Sexes when used for Males, are Masculine; when for Females, Feminine; as *hic parens* pro Patre, *hæc parens* pro Matre. Also *hic* & *hæc* *Civis*, *Canis*, *Comes*, &c.

Exc: *Mascula glis*, *vermis*, *phœnix cum vulture turtur*,
Mus, *lepus*, ac *elephas*, *piscis*, *bombyxque*, *Salarque*.

Nouns signifying both Sexes under one article, are called Epicene, as *Passer*, *Aquila*. The Sex is distinguished by adding *Mas*, or *Femina*, as *Mas passer*, *Femina passer*.

In the Signification only be regarded, without taking notice of the Sex, their adjectives are Masculine, as *Corvus niger*, and often Feminine, if that agree with the Termination, as *Aquila fulva*.

Ume

Genders of Nouns.

Um semper neutrum; Sic invariabile nomen.

All nouns in *um*, and all nouns undeclined, are of the neuter gender. Nouns in *um*, as *hoc Mancipium, Scortum, Templum*. Nouns undeclined, as 1 *Hoc nil, nihil, fas, nefas, manna, mammona, hir, pondo*. 2 Names of letters, as *Magnum A, Nigrum T*, but *hec A*, when the word *litera* is understood. 3 All nouns in *I*, as *hoc gammu*. 4 Verbs and Adverbs taken for nouns, as *Scire tuum, velle suum, Cras aliud*. 5 Any word put for its self, without taking notice of its signification, as *lux est monosyllabum. Amo est Verbum*.

Masculinum fluvii nomen, ventique requirit.

Names of Rivers, and Winds, are Masculine as *hic Garumna, Tiberis, hic Boreas, Aquilo, Eurus*.

Insula, & Urbs, Arbor, Regio muliebria sunt.

Names of Islands, are Fem.	Towns,	Trees, and Countries;
<i>Hæc { Britannia Cyprus</i>	<i>Corinthus Lutetia</i>	<i>Malus Pyrus</i>
		<i>Aegyptus Scotia</i>

The genders of these following are known by their terminations: *hoc Præst-e, hic Salm-o, hoc Tibur, hoc Londin-um*; yet we can say *hec Londinum* if *Urbs* be understood.

Robur, Acer, Suberque, Siler, Thus neutra requirunt.

These names of Trees, *Robur, Acer* &c: are neuter. And *Oleaster, Spinus, Libanus, Rubus, Cupressus*, are sometimes Masculine by their Termination, though more commonly feminine, according to the general rule.

Vox quandoque suo genus accipit a generali.

Many substantives take their genders from their own general nouns; as *Ossa* which is Masculine, because its general word *Mons* is of the Masculine. Likewise *hic Hadria*, quia est *hic Sinus*. *hic Adamas* quia est *hic Lapis*. *hic Agragus* quia est *hic Mons*. *hec Eunuchus*, quia est *hec Comelia*.

Græca suum semper genus immutabile servant.

Greek nouns have the same gender in Latin which they had in Greek, as *hic Cometa, Planeta* vel *est*. *Hic Argus, Lebes*. *Hæc Tyrannis*. *Hæc Arbos* vel *or*. *Hic Lab-or*. *Hic Epithong-or* vel *us*. *Hæc Synodus* vel *us*.



Genders of Nouns.

RULES to know the Gender, by the Termination.

Hæc dat *a* quod primæ; quod ternæ est dicito neutrum.

If a noun ending in *a* be of the first Declension it is Feminine, as hæc *penn-a*, *a*; If it be of the Third it is Neuter; as hoc *Thema*, *is*.

Hæc petit *E* primæ; Neutrum deposcit *E* Ternæ.

If a Noun ending in *e* be of the first Declension it is Feminine, as hæc *Grammatic-e*, *es*; If it be of the Third it is Neuter, as hoc *Sedil-e*, *is*.

**1 O sit masculine; 2 verbale *io* cum *caro* vult hæc.
3 Jungito Fœmineis *do*, *go*, 4 tamen *harpago*, *Tendo*.
Ordo, *ligo*, *cardo*, *margo*, bene mascula funto.**

1 Nouns ending in *o* are Masculine, as hic *Sermo*. 2 Nouns in *io* that are derived from Verbs, are Feminine, as hæc *Disitio*, *Lectio*, *Positio*. Likewise hæc *Caro*. 3 Nouns ending in *do*, and *go*, are Feminine, as hæc *Formido*, *Imago*. 4 But *Harpago*, *Tendo*, &c., are Masculine.

**1 *U*, *c*, *d*, da neutris; simul *l*, *t*, neutra requirunt.
2 Masculæ sunt *Sal*, *Sol*; & *Sal*, hoc raro tenebit.**

1 Nouns ending in *U*, *C*, *D*, *L*, *T*, are neuter; as hoc *Genu*, *Lac*, *Quid*, *Mel*, *Caput*. 2 *Sal*, and *Sol*, are Masculine; and sometimes *Sal* is Neuter.

**1 *N* petit hic: 2 Generi finita in *men* dato neutro;
3 Cuncta Secundæ etiam, cum *Gluten*, & *Inguen*, & *Unguen*.
Fœmineo *Sindon*, *Icon* variare jubemus.**

1 Nouns ending in *n*, are Masculine: as hic *Pean*, *Delphin*, *Candon*. 2 But Nouns ending in *men* are neuter; as hoc *Carmen*, *Flumen*. 3 Nouns of the second Declension that end in *on* are also Neuter, as hoc *Gymnasion*, *Gymnasion*.

***Ar* petit hoc, velut *ur*: sed *Furfur* flecte virile.**

Nouns ending in *ar*, and *ur*, are Neuter; as hoc *Calcar*, *Guttur*; but hic *Furfur*.

1 *Er* petit hic: 2 Terræ hoc foetus [*Cucumer nifi*] poscit.

B

Über

Genders of Nouns.

Uber, Iter, Verber, quibus addes rite *Cadaver*,
Ver, Spinter, Tuber, dabit hic aut hæc tibi *Linter*.

1 Nouns ending in *er*, are Masculine; as hic *Liber* 2 The Fruit or Seeds of the Earth are Neuter, as hoc *Papaver, Piper, Zinziber* but *Cucumer* is Masculine, Hoc *Uber, Iter*, &c

Hic dat or hæc *Arbor*: Neutrum *Cor, Marmor & Equor*.

Nouns ending in *or* are Masculine, as hic *Timor*, &c.

1 *As Primæ* vult hic; *As Ternæ* foemineum vult.

2 *Vas vas* neutrum est: *As assis* hic dabit apte.

1 If a Noun ending in *as* be of the First Declension, it is Masculine; as hic *Tear-as-a*: If it be of the Third it is Feminine; as hæc *Pietas tis*: 2 hoc *vas vas*; hic aut hæc *vas vasis*.

1 *Es* sit foemineum: 2 *Tudes* hic vult, *Poples, & Ames, Pes, Paries, Merges, Palmes* cum *Limite, Stipes, Et Fomes, Trames, Termes*, cum *Gurgite Cespes*,
 3 Hic plerumque *Dies*, 4 semper dabit hic tibi proles.
Postulat Hippomanes neutrum, velut *Es, Cacoethes*.

1 Nouns ending in *es* are Feminine; as hæc *Nubes, Sides*. 2 *Tudes, Poples, &c*: are Masculine 3 *Dies* is Masculine or Feminine Singular; and only Masculine Plural: 4 as hic *Meridies*.

1 *Is* dabit hæc, ut *vis*: Sunt mascula *Pollis & Axis, Quois* addes *Callis, Sotularis, Acinacis, Orbis, Et Cenchris, vectis, Postis*, cum *Sanguine, Fascis, Et Fustis, Mensis, Collis, Caulis* quoque *Follis, Et 2 Cassis, Torris, Lapis, Unguis, Aqualis, & Ensis, Sic Cucumis, Vomisq; Assis*, 3 compolitaque ab *Aje*.
In nis finitum ceu *Panis*, pone virile.

Hic aut hæc *Finis, Clunis*, cum *Corbe, Canalis, Addere* quois liceat *Torquis, Pulvis, Cinis, Amnis*.

1 Nouns ending in *is* are Feminine; as hæc *vis*: 2 *Cassis* *Cassid* is Masculine, but *Cassid* *Assid* Feminine: 3 as hic *Ostussis, decussis*.

1 Masculinum dabit *os*. *Cos, dos*, muliebria & *Arbos*:
Hoc Epos, & Chaos, & Melos, ac 2 *os oris & ossis*.

1 Nouns ending in *os* are Masculine; as hic *Flos, Mos*, 2 hoc *Os oris*, and *Ossis*.

Genders of Nouns.

5

Us dato masculino si quartæ est sive secundæ.

Hæc dant *Vannus, Humus*, dant hæc *Domus Alvus* 2 *Acusq;*
Porticus atque *Tribus, Colus, & Manus*, addito 3 *Ficus*.
 Hic aut hæc *Grossus, Specus, & Pennus*, adde *Phaselus*.
 Hic aut hoc *vulgus*, verum hoc *virus, Pelagus*que.

1 Nouns in *us* of the second or fourth Declension are Masculine; as hic *Ventus Ventis*, hic *Fructus Fructus*: 2, 3, See the Examples at the end of the Grammar.

us Postulat neutrum, quoties id Tertia flectit.

Dat *Pecus* 2 hæc *pecudis, subscusque, palusque, senectus*.
Lansque, salus, virtus, fraus, servitus atque *juventus*,
 Ac *incus tellus*; 3 quæ *pus* dat mascula dicas.

1 Nouns in *us* of the Third Declension are Neuter; as hoc *Tempus, Corpus* Ger: *oris*; 2 Hæc *Pecus Pecudis*, hoc *Pecus pecoris*; 3 as hic *Trius*, &c;

s Sit feminei generis, si consona præsit.

Mascula sunt *Pons, fons, torrens, mons, densque chalybsque*

2 Mascula sunt etiam quæ derivantur ab *asse*;

3 Et polysyllaba in *s* dum *p* præponitur illi.

Hic aut hæc donant 4 *frons, scrobs, stirps, truncus adepsq;*

1 Nouns in *s* with a Consonant going immediately before *s*, are feminine; as hæc *Tabrys, puls, pars*; 2 as hic *Quadrans, Sextans*; 3 Nouns ending in *ps*, of more syllables than one, are Masculine, as hic *Hydrops*; 4, 5. See the Examples.

Hæc petit *x*. 2 Polysyllaba in *ax* & in *ex* maribus do.

Hæc *Fornax, similax, forfex, carexque supellex*.

Mascula sunt *Fornix, varix, mastixque, calixque,*

Grex & Eryx, sandix, spadix, 3 quodque *Uncia* præbet.

Hic aut hæc *cortex & Onyx*, cum 4 prole; *silexque,*

ambrex, calx, ramex, pumex jungantur obexque.

1 Nouns ending in *x* are feminine; as hæc *pax, lex, vox*: 2 But Nouns in *ax* and *ex*, of more than one syllable, are Masculine; as hic *Thorax, pulcrax*: 3 As hic *septuax, decuax*: 4 *Sardonix*.

I, E, A, tantum pluralia.

Neutra *A* neutrum est, *I* mas, muliebria sunt *E*.

B 2

Nouns

Declensions of Nouns.

Nouns only plural in *A*, are neuter ; as hæc *Arma*, *orum*;
In *I*, Masculine ; as hi *Cancelli*, *orum*
In *E* Feminine ; as hæc *Nugæ*, *arum*;

De Generibus Adjectivorum.

Adjectiva trium generum sunt omnia. Quædam
Unam, five duas; teneant tres plurima fines.

All Adjectives have three Genders : and some have but one Termination
as, hic, hæc, hoc, *Felix* ; others two, as, hic & hæc *Fortis*, & hoc *Fortis*
and many have three ; as hic *Bonus*, hæc *Bona*, hoc *Bonum*
Not. Some Adjectives are undeclined ; as, hic, hæc, hoc *Frugi*.

General Rules of Declensions

In neutris, primus, quartus, quintus similes sunt :
Tres idem casus plurales a retinebunt.

In words of the Neuter Gender, the Nom: Acc: and Voc: end alike ;
pomum : and the same three Cases in the Plural end in *a*, as *poma*.

- 1 Est quintus recto similis : 2 s tollito Græcis.
- 3 Cum proprium dat *ius*, dempta *us*, fit in *i* tibi quinto.
- 4 *Filius* addatur. *Deus* O *Deus* ; & *Mens* O *Mi*.
- 5 *Us* per *e* mutabunt bene cætera cuncta secundæ.
- 6 Interdum excipias *Fluvius*, *populus*, *chorus*, *agnus*.

1 The Voc. is like the Nom: in each Declension ; as *pecunia*, *Liber*.
Greek Nouns in *s* form the Voc: by taking away *s* from the Nom:
Thomas, Voc: *Thoma* ; *Theseus*, Voc: *Theseu* ; *Pallas*, voc: *Palla*. 3 Per
per Names in *ius* (by taking away *us*) form the Voc: in *i* ; as *Virgili*
Voc, *Virgili*. 4 *Filius* maketh *Fili*. 5 All other Nouns in the sec
Declension change *us* into *e* ; as *Ventus*, Voc: *Vente*. 6 But *Fluvius* ha
Fluvius or *Flavie*, &c.

Pluralem sextum similem formato Dativo.

In each Declension the Abl: Plur. is like the Dative as *pennis*, *ve*

The First Declension.

E, vel *A*, prima dabit, simul *AS*, *ES*, Flexio fines.

Declensions of Nouns,

The First Declension hath Four Terminations : One Latin, viz. *a*, as *Penna* ; and three Greek, viz. *as*, *es*, *e*, as *Thomas*, *Anchises*, *Pentecoste*.

1 *Æ* genitivus habet, cui casum jungit dativum.

Si tamen 2 *e* recto fuerit, genitivus in *es* fit.

3 *Ai* dant patrio, simul *as*, quandoque verusti.

1 As Gen: & Dat: *Penna* ; 2 as *Circe*, Gen: *Circēs* ; 3 the ancients used the Gen: in *as*, as *Familia Familias* : and sometimes in *ai*, as *Aula* Gen: *Aulai*.

1 *Am* faciet quartus ; 2 sed & *an*, si rectus in *as* fit.

3 *E* finita, vel *es*, quarto *en* solummodo poscunt.

1 As *Pennam* ; 2 Nouns in *as*, have likewise *an*: as *Thomas*, Acc: *Thomam* or *Thoman* ; 3 But *es* and *e* have only *en*, as *Anchises*, Acc: *Anchisen* : *Circe*, Acc: *Circen*.

1 *A* sextus donat, 2 tamen *es* ac *e* retinent *e*.

1 As *Penna* ; 2 as *Anchises*, Abl: *Anchise*, *Circe* Abl: *Circe*.

1 Primus pluralis fit in *a*, 2 Genitivus in *arum*.

1 as *Penna*. 2. as *Pennarum*.

1 Tertius *is* poscit : 2 tamen *abus* pauca requirunt, *Filia*, *Mula*, *Dua*, *Liberta*, *Equa*, *Nata*, *Dea*, *Amba*.

1 As *Pennis*. 2 *Filia*, *Mula*, &c. have the Dat: and Abl: plur: in *Abus*, to distinguish them from the Dat: and Abl: plur: of their Masculines *Filius*, *Mulus*, &c.

Accusativus pluralis semper in *as* fit.

As *Pennas*.

The Second Declension.

ER, vel *IR*, *UR*, fines *US*, & *UM*, dedit altera recto; *EUS*, *OS*, *ON*, e Græcis : *os* & *on*, per *us*, *um* varianda.

The second Declension hath eight Terminations ; five Latin, *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um* ; and three Greek, *cus*, *os*, *on*. The Latins change *er*, *on*, into *us*, *um* ; as *Synodus* vel *Synodus*: *Ilion*, vel *Ilum*.

1 patrius servat, recto parissyllabus ipsi.

The

Declensions of Nouns.

The Genitive endeth in *i*: and is equal to the Nominative in Syllable
as *Ventus*, *Ventū*: *Liber*, *Librū*.

1 *Crescit ir, ur*, *Gener*, & *Prosper*, *Puer*, *Asper*, *Adulter*,
Presbyter, atque *Tener*, *Miser*, *Exter*, *Gibber*, *Iberque*,
Et Lacer, atque *Socer*, *Liger*; orta 2 *Gero*, *Fero*. 3 *Liber*
Mobile, vel *Bacchus*: quēis *Dexter* iungere possis.

2 Nouns in *ir*, and *ur*, have more Syllables in the Gen: than Nom; as
vir viri: *Satur Saturi*, and likewise *Gener Generi*: &c: 2 as *Laniger*
Lanigeri, *Furcifer Furciferi*: 3 *Liber* a Book Gen: *Libri*; but *Liber*, a,
um, free, or signifying *Bacchus*, Gen: *Liberi*: Also *Dexter Dexteri*: and being
contracted *Dextri*.

Unus, *Uter*, *Neuter*, cum *Solus*, & *Ullus*, & *Alter*,
Atque *Alius*, *Totus*, flectes pronomen ut *Ille*.

Unus, *Uter*, &c: make their Gen: case *ius*, and their Dat: in *i* like
Ille; as *unus a, um*, Gen: *Unius*, Dat: *Uni*: &c: But *Alius*, *Ille*, and
Iste form the Neuter Gender in *ud*, in all other Cases they are like *Bonus*.
And some of these may likewise be Declined according to the general Rule,
as *Nullus*, Gen: *nulli*, as *Nulli Consilii Sum*. Terent: We say also *Neutri*
generis rather than *Neutrus*.

Os, si sit recto, semper dabit *o* genitivo.

Greek Nouns in *os* have *o* in the Gen: as *Androgeos*, Gen: *Androgeo*.

Tertius, & *Sextus*, formantur in *o* tibi casus.

As *Libro*.

1 *Um* poscit *quartus*; 2 *quandoque* per *on* loco Græca.

1 As *Librum*: 2 as *Synodus* vel *Synodos*; hence in the Accusative
nodum vel *synodon*.

1 *Primus pluralis* fit in *i*: 2 *Genitivus* in *orum*.

3 *Græcus* fiet in *on*: 4 *is* tertius: 5 *os* dato quarto.

1 As *Libri*: 2 *Librorum*; 3 hi *Cimmerii Cimmeriorum*, vel *on*; 4 as
libris; 5 as *libros*.

Names of Feasts may have *orum* and *is* in the Second Declension: or *um*
and *ibus* in the Third: as; *Saturnalia* Gen: *orum* dat: *is*, or *Saturnalia*,
Gen: *um*, dat: *ibus*: Also *Vulcanalia*.

Ambo, and *duo* are only plural, and are thus declined. Nom: & voc:
o, e, e: Gen: *orum*, *arum*, *orum*: dat: & ab: *ibus*, *abus*, *ibus*, Acc: *o*,
vel *os*, *as*, *e*.

Deus in the nom: plur: makes *Dii*, and the Dat: and Abl: *Dii*:

Annot

Declensions of Nouns.

Annot. de Græcis.

9

1 Nouns in *eus*, (when *eus* is but one Syllable) are of the Third Declension; as Nom: *Orph-eus*, Gen: *Or-phe-os*, Dat *Or-phe-i*, Acc *Or-phe-a* without the Abl: Also *Ty-deus*, Gen *Ty-de-os*, &c.

2 When the Latins change *eus*, unto *-eus* of two Syllables, such Nouns are declined like *ventus*: as *Or-phe-us*, Gen *Or-phe-i*, or *-ei* being contracted into *ei*, makes *Or-phei*: Also *Ty-de-us*, &c.

3 These in *os* are declined thus: Nom: *Andregeos*, Gen, Dat, & Abl: Acc: *on*, voc: *os*: like the Nom: or by taking away *s*, makes *o*. When *OS* is changed into *US*, decline them like *Ventus*; as *Synodos* vel-*us* Gen, *Synodi* &c.

The Third Declension.

Tertia dat varios fines, dans *is* genitivo.

Græcorum patrius vel in *os*, vel in *is*, vel in *us* fit.

Nouns of the Third Declension end in *a, e, o, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x*: the Genitive of Latin Nouns ends always in *is*; But the Greek Genitive ends in *os*, as *Paris Paridos*; or in *is*, as *Paris Paridis*; or in *us*, as *Dido Didus*.

Semper *a* mittit *atis*; 2 Vertes *e* per *is* Genitivo.

1 As *Thema thematis*, 2 As *Sedil-e jedil-is*.

Addito *nis* post *o*; 2 dat *inis* muliebre *do*, goque:

Virgo, Ordo, Margo, cum Cardine, Apollo, Cupido, Turbo, Homo, ceu, Nemo: tamen *Unedo* postulat *onis*. *Enis* habent *Anio, Nerio*: *Caro* dat tibi *carnis*.

Cuncta per *o* patrio dant *us* muliebria Græca.

1 As *Sermo sermo-nis*; 2 But Feminines in *do* and *go* have *inis*: as *Formido formidinis, Caligo -inis*; 3 also *Virgo -inis*, &c: 4 Greek Feminines in *o* have *us* in the Gen, and in all other Cases *o*; as Nom: *Dido*, Gen: *Didus*, Dat: *o*, Acc: *o*, Voc: *o*, Abl: *o*.

6 jungunt, *c, d, l*; *Lac lactis*; *lis* dato *Mel, Fel*.

4 *Melchisedec Melchisedec-is, Halec Halec-is, David David-is, Veli V. digal-is*.

Additur *is* post *n*; 2 tamen *on* quandoque dat *ontis*.

Donat *inis* neutrum *Pecten, Flamen, cano* 4 natum.

1 As

Declensions of Nouns.

1 As *Titan Titan-is*; 2 Some Greek Nouns in *on* have *ontis*, as *Demophoon Demophoon-tis*; and many follow the general Rule, as *Mammæ Mammæ-is*, *Helicon Helicon-is*; 3 As *hoc Carmen-inis*, also *hic Pectus Pect-inis*, *hoc Flamen Flam-inis*; 4 *Tibicen tibic-inis*, *Tubicen tubic-inis*; a *Tibia* & *Tuba* ac *Cano*.

1 *R caput is patrio*: *Far farris* postulat; 2 *Hepar Hepatos* efficiet; 3 *cris* mobile *cer* dat, ut *Acer Ac Alacer*: 4 *bris* dant *Imber* cum prole; *Saluber*, Et *Celeber*; 5 per *tris* ter formes omne Latinum; Et *Pater* & *Mater* jungas: dat *eris* *L ater*; & *Cor Cordis*; 6 *Iter tineris*: *Jovis* optat *Jupiter* usque. 7 *Robur*, *oris*, *Jecur*, atque *Femur*, tibi præbet *Eburque*.

1 As *Calcar-is*; 2 *Hepar Hepatis*; vel *Hepatos*; 3 Adjectives in *cer* have *eris*, as *acer acris*; 4 *Imber imbris*, *September -bris*; 5 Latin Nouns in *er* have *tris*, as *Frater fratris*, to which add *Pater patris*, *Mater matris*, though they be Greek Words; 6 *Iter itineris*; 7 *Robur roboris*, *Jecur jecoris* &c.

1 *As atis* format: vult *Mas maris*: *As* dabit *assis*. *Hoc Vas vasis* habet; *Vas* hic *vadis*: 2 *antis* habere *Mascula Græca* volunt: per *adis* 3 non *mascula* ponas.

1 As *Pietas pietatis*; 2 *Hic Adamas adamantis*; also *Elephas*, *Gigas*; 3 Nouns of the Feminine, or Common Gender have *adis*; as *hæc Palladis*, *hic aut hæc Arcas arcadis*.

1 *Es mutabis in is*; 2 dant *etis* plurima *græca*. Adde *Quies Locuples*; *curtum* per *etis* *Teges* exit; Et *Seges*, *Interpres*, *Præpes*, *Pariesque Abiesque*, *Indiges*, atque *Aries*, *Perpes*, *Teres*, ac *Hebes* addo.

1 As *Sedes sedis*; 2 *Lebes lebetis*, *Tapes tapetis*; also *Quies quietis*, *Locuples locupletis*.

1 *Cætera Masculei* aut generis communis, ut *Hospes*, Dant *iris* in patrio; *facilis* quæ *glossa* docebit. Sed *Verres verris*, *Vates vatisque* requirunt. *Pesque pedis*; 2 *natum sedeo* dat *idis*; *volet edis* *Hæres*, ut *Merces*; *Cererisque Ceres* retinebit.

1 As *hic Poples poplitis*, *hic aut hæc Hospes hospitis*; 2 As *Præses presidis*.

Declensions of Nouns

Ls non mutabo: 2 dat idis Cuspisque I apisque,
et Cassis galeam signans, & plurima 3 Græca :
Dant per 4 eos, per ios, per 5 yos, per 6 ydos: per & entos,
et 7 inos quædam. 8 Glis ssis, dis, ris, tis, habebit.

1 As *Navis* Gen: *Navis*, hic & hæc *Omnis* Gen: *omnis*; 2 *Cuspis* *cuspidis*
 &c, 3 Many Greek Nouns have *idis* or *idos*, as *paris* *paridis* vel *paridos*; 4
 Many have *eos* or *ios*, as *Hæresis* *hæreseos* or *hæresios*; 5 Some in *ys* have *yos*
 as *Erynnyis*, *Erynnyos*; 6 Some have *ydos* or *entos*, as *Chlayms* *Chlamydos*
Symois *Symoentis* vel *entos*; 7 Some which end in *is* or *in* have *inos*, as
Delphis vel *Delphin* *Delphinis*, vel *-inos*; 8 See the Examples.

Is mutant in eris, Pulvis, Cucumisque Cinisque
Et Vomis: 2 sed inis, Pollis, Sanguisque requirunt.
Dis, Lis dant itis, cum Samnis, junge Quiritem.
Sola Charis charitis: Semis semissis habebit.

1 *Pulvis* *pulveris*, &c with *e* before *ris* short, 2 *Pollis* *pollinis*, *Sanguis*
sanguinis, with *i*, before *nis* short.

Os otis format: Glos, Mos, Flos, Ros facit oris.
Arboris ex arbor, & Honos tibi format honoris.
Devorat Os oris quicquid lucratur Os ossis.
Bos flectas bovis; & Custos custodis habeto.
Thos, Minos, Heros, & Tros formantur in ois.

1 As *Cos* *Coris*; 2 Nouns which end in *os* or *or* form their Genitive from
or and not *os*; as *Arb-or* vel *or*, *arboris*; *Honos* vel *or*, *honoris*; also *Labor*,
Lepor, *Odor*, *Vapor*, &c; 3 See the Examples;

Us breve mittit oris: 2 Longat medius gradus oris.
Dant 3 eris Hulus, Olus, Vellus, Venus & Genus, atque
Fiscus, Acus, Fædus, scelus, & cum Pondere, Vulcanus,
Mumus, Onus, Sidus, Latus, ac Opus, & Verus adde;
super & Fumus, Rudus, Glomus, adjiciantur.

1 As *Corpus* *corporis*, 2 *Melius* *melioris*, *Hulus* *hulceris*, &c, with
 before *ris* short;

Oris habet Tellus; 1 veluti Monosyllaba: Grus, Sus
Dant vis. Intercus dat utis, liguris Ligus optat.
Dat Pecus hæc 2 Pecudis. 3 loca græca feruntur in untis.
Ortum a Pus dat odis. 5 Subscus, Incus, Palus, udis.
Cætera, ceu Virtus, muliebria dantur in utis.

C

1 As

Declensions of Nouns

1 As *Mus muris*, *Rus ruris*; 2 Hæc *Pecus pecudis*, hoc *Pecus pecoris*;
 3 Greek names of places have *untis*, as *Opus Opuntis*; 4 *Tripus Tripidis*;
 3 *Subscus jusbudis*, &c. with *us*, before *dis* long.

Æs eris; *Præs pradis* habet: *Laus, Frausque* dat *audis*.

Bs, Ps, Ms, Ls.

1 *I* posito inter *bs* aut *ps* formes genitivum.
 2 *E* per *i* mutabunt polysyllaba: dat *cupis Auceps*.
 Optat *Hyems hyemis*, *puls pultis* flectitur apte.

1 Nouns in *bs* or *ps* form their Genitive in *bis* and *pis*, by putting *i* between *b* and *s*, &c. and *s*; as *Trabs trabis*, *Stips stipis*; 2 Nouns of more than one Syllable which have *e* before *bs* and *ps*, change *e* into *i* in the genitive, as *Celebs celibis*, *Municeps municipis*.

1 *Ns* aut *rs*, *s* demens, *tis* dabit apte.
Dis vult *Glans*, *Nefrens*, capitis *Lens*, & folium *Frons*,
 Et *Libripens*, *Concors*, *Discors*, & 2 cætera proles.
 3 *Untis* habento *Quiens*, & *Iens*; sed ab *ambio entis*.

Nouns in *ns*, and *rs*, form their Genitive by taking away *s*; and adding *tis*; as *Mons montis*, *Ars artis*, 2 and the rest of the Compounds of *Cor*; as *Misericors*, *Vecors*; 3 *Quiens queuntis*, *Iens euntis*, *Abiens abeuntis*; But *Ambiens* from *Ambio* hath *ambientis*.

A *Caput est capitis*, *capitis* semper dato *i* proli.

1 As *Occiput occipitis*, *Sinciput sincipitis*.

1 *X* in *cis* muto; 2 per *gis* *Lex*, *Frux*, *Aquilex*, *Rex*,
Grexx, *Remex* flecto; 3 *Queis* addas plurima Græca:
 4 *Impetigem* Jungas; Sic *Conjunnx conjugis* edit.

1 As *Pax pacis* 2 but *Lex legis*, &c. 3 *Sphinx sphingis*, *Phryx phrygis*.
 4 *Impetex impetigis*.

1 *E* per *i* mutabunt polysyllaba: 2 quam retinebunt
Myrmex, & *Vervex*, *Aquilex*, *Halexque*, *Refexque*
 Atque *Lelex*, *Celex*. 3 *etilis* optat habere *Supellex*.

Declensions of Nouns.

13

Dic 4 Senis, Noctis, Nivis. 5 actis pauca requirunt.

1 Nouns of more than one syllable in *ex*, change *e*, into *i* in the Genitive; *Vertex verticis*; 2 but *Myrmex myrmecis*, &c keep *e* unchanged; 3 *Su-
pellex suppellectilis*; 4 from *Senex*, *Nox*, *Nix*; 5 *Hylax hylactis*, *Astyanax, A-
styanactis*.

Dativus.

Tertius i præbet, si denas S genitivo.

As *Patris patri*;

Accusativus.

Em casus Ternæ Quartus communiter optat.
Crescentem Græci per a Quartum sæpe dedere.
Tollitur Os purum, quod habet rectum per Is, Tsve

1 As *Patrem*; 2 But Greek Nouns which have more Syllables in the Gen; than Nom have *a* in the Acc; as *Pean Peanos* vel *Peanis* Acc; *Pean* rather than *Peanem*; Also *Lampa-s* Gen; *dis*, Acc; *dem* vel *da*; 3 Except Greek Nouns which have *os* in the Gen; with a Vowel before it, which come from *is* or *ys*, in the Nom; for such have *im*, or *in*, in the Accusative, according to the following Rule.

Im dant Vis, Cucumis, Ravis, Tussisque, Sitisque.
Plurima Græca legas etiam per in, imve, frequenter.

1 As *Vis*, Gen; *Vas*, Acc; *Vim*; *Cucumis*, Gen; *cucumis*, Acc; *cucumin*, but *Cucumer cucumeris* hath *cucumerem*; 2 But Greek Nouns in *IS* or *TS* have *in* or *im*; as *Genesis*, *genesios*, Acc; *gene-sim* or *-in*; *Chelys Chelyos*, *Chelyn*; *Paris* Gen; *Paris*, Acc; *Parim* or *Parin*; But *Paris Paridis* vel *Paridos* hath *Paridem* vel *Parida*; so that the formation of the Acc; dependeth upon the Genitive.

Em dat & im Buris, Pelvis, cum Clave Securis,
Et Puppis, Turris, Restis, Sic Febris, Aqualis,
Et Pestis, Navis, Torquis; conjunge Bipernim.

Ablativus.

De Substantivis Regula.

Sextus e donabit; sic Miles milite format.

1 At dabit *i* nomen neutrum, quod in *al* vel in *ar* fit,
Sicut *e*: tolle 2 *Jubar*, *Sal*, *Far*, & *Nectar*, & *Hepar*.
3 I quoque dat cuius Quartus fiebat in *imve*,
Aut in: sic *Strigilis*, cum *Mugilis*, atque *Canalis*.

1 Neuters in *al*, *ar*, *e*, form the Abl: in *z*, as hoc *Animal*, *Calcar*, & *Sedile*, Abl; *Animali*, *Calcari*, *Sedili*; 2 But *Jubar*, abl, *Jubare*, &c, 3 Nouns which have *im*, or *in* in the Acc; form the Abl; in *z*; as *Vis*, *vini*, *vi*; *Paris*, *Par-im* vel *-in*, Abl; *Pari*; but *Paris* *Paridos* hath only *Paride*.

1 I vel *e* formabis, cum Quartus in *em* vel in *im* fit:
Queis addes 2 *Finis*, *Fustis*, *Pugil*, & *Vigil*, *Imber*,
Unguis, *Avis*, *Postis*, *Vectis*, cum *Nepte*, *Supellex*,
Atque *Tridens*, *Classis*, cum *Civis*, & *Amnis* & *Ignis*.

1 When the Acc; endeth in *em* or *im*, the Abl; endeth in *e* or *z*; as *Febrem* vel *febrim*, Abl; *Febre* vel *febriz*, &c. 2 *Finis*, *Fustis*, &c; have also *e* or *i* in the Abl; although only *em* in the Acc; Also *Rus*, Abl; *Rure* vel *-z*, *Vesper* & vel *z*.

De Adjectivis Regula,

1 Mobile quod dedit *e* neutro, dabit *i* modo sexto.
2 In quibus annumeres menses, ut *Aprilis* *Aprili*.
3 Mobilibus reliquis *e* vel *i* dabo. Plus cape *pluri*.
Semper *e* formabunt tibi *Pauper*, *Sospes* & *Hospes*.

1 An Adjective, whose Neuter endeth in *e* in the Nom: hath only *z* in the Abl; as *hic* & *hæc* *dulcis* & *hoc* *dulce*, Abl; *dulci*; 2 Names of Months, of the third Declension form likewise the Abl; in *z*, as *Aprilis*, *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*; Abl; *Aprili*, *Septembri*, &c; 3 as *Felice*, vel *Felici*;

Nom. plur. Mas. aut Fæm. Generis,

Es primus pluralis habet; *Lapides* tibi monstrat.

1 *Eis* aut *is* tantum *Tralleis*, *Sardeis* que requirunt.
Interdum *Gadeis*, *Alpeis*, quibus addito *Syrteis*.

3 *Tral-*

Declensions of Nouns.

137

1 *Tralleis*, and *Sardeis*, have only *eis* or *is*; but not *es*, also *Gades* and sometimes *Gadeis*, &c;

Nom. Acc. Voc. Pl. Neut. Genetis,
Quando a, quando ia formandum.

- 1 Quod dedit *i* sexto (2 nisi comparat) hoc *ia* ponit.
Degener atque *Vetus* per *a* tantum flectere oportet.
 3 Si sextus solum formabit *e*, non *ia* pones.

1 As hoc *Animal*, Abl, *animali*, Nom pl, *animalia*; *Felix* Abl *felice* vel *-i*, Nom; pl; *Felicia*; 2 but Comparatives have only *a*; as *Melior*, Abl; *-e* or *-i*, Nom, *Meliora*, not *ia*, 3 *Caput*, Abl; *Capite*, Nomin Pl; *Capita*;

Genitivus plur.

- 1 Græca per *on* flectas; 2 per *& um*, per *ium*ve Latina.

1 *Lampas*, *Lampadon*; 2 some Latin nouns have *um*, as *Caput Capitum*, and some have *ium*; as *Animal Animalium*.

Formantia ium.

- 1 Præbet *ium* patrius, si sextus in *i* fuit ante.
 2 Tolle *Vigil*, *Supplex*, *Opifex*, *Vetus*, & *Pugil*, & quod
 3 Comparat, excepto *Plus*, *artificem*, *strigilemque*,
 Atque *Inopem*, *Memorem*, *Consortem* jungito, & 4 Orta
 A *Pede*, & 5 *Capio*; quibus addas *Compos* & *Impos*,
Degener, atque *Dives*; 6 quædam contracta videbis.

1 As hoc *Sedile* Abl; *sedili* Gen; *sedilium*; *Felix* Abl; *-e*, vel *i* Gen; *ium*; 2 *Vigil*, *Supplex*, &c have *um*; 3 Comparatives have also *um*; (except *plus*) as *Melior meliorum*, *Artifex artificum*, &c; 4 as *Quadrupes quadrupedum*; 5 *Particeps participum*, 6 as *Animantum* for *Animantium*.

Formantia um.

- 1 Quod dedit *e* tantum sexto, dabit *um* Genitivo.
 2 Donat *ium* *Samnis*, *Linter*, *Caro*, *Dos*, *Uter*, *Os*, *Os*,
Glis, *Faux*, *Nix*, *Nox*, *Cor*, *Lis*, *Cos*, cum *Mare*, *Quiritem*.
 Præbet

Declensions of Nouns.

- 3 *Præbet ium* cuius rectum duo consona claudunt.
 4 *As* dat *ium* Latiale, magis 5 polysyllaba dant *um*.
Bosque boum semper plurali dat Genitivo.

1 *As* *Caput capite Capitum*; 2 But *Samnis, Linter, &c*; have *ium*; 1 Nouns which end with two Consonants, have *ium*; as *Gens gentium Cohors cohortium Septunx, septuncium*; 4 Latin Nouns in *as*, have *ium*, as *Mas Marium*; 5 as *Civitas civitatum*, rather than *civitatum*.

- 1 Non crescens, per *ium* facit, *es* aut *is*, Genitivum.
Tolle Canis, Panis, Vates, Juvenis, Volucrisque,
Indolem & adjungas, nec non prolem Sobolemque.
 2 Flecte etiam per *ium*, quæ sunt pluralia tantum.
Excipe Opes, Proceres, Lemures, Luceres, Celeresque.
Et cum Cœlitibus, Majores, atque Minores.

1 Nouns in *es*, and *is*, not increasing in the Genitive Sing; have *ium*; as *Sedes sedis sedium, Mensis mensis mensum*; But *Canis, Panis &c*; have *um*; 2 Nouns which want the Sing; have *ium*; as *Munes Manium, Fores fortium*; But *Opes Proceres &c*; have *um*;

Dativus Pluralis.

- 1 Tertius est in *ibus*: *Bos bobus* flecte *bubusque*.
 2 *Ma* Græcum terno *tibus*, aut *tis*, sed *mageris* dat.

1 *As* *Homo hominibus*; 2 Greek Nouns in *ma* have in the Dative and Abl; Plur; *tibus* or *tis*; but rather *tis*; as *Poema poematibus, poematis; Epigramma Epigrammatibus, vel potius Epigrammatis*; because the Old Latins said *hoc poematum, Epigrammatum, &c*;

Accusativus Pluralis.

- 1 *Es* Quartus pluralis habet: 2 sed cum Genitivus
 Format *ium*, Quartum vel in *cis*, vel in *is* quoque pones:
 3 *As* quoque formabit, cum quartus *a* præbuit ante.

1 *As* *Homo homines* 2 When the Gen; endeth in *ium* the Acc; may end in *es, eis, or, is*; as *Urbs, Gen; urbium, Acc; urbes, or urbēs, or urbīs; Omnes omnium, omnes, or omneis, or omnis*; But *Tralleis, and Sardis* have only *eis, or is*, as in the Nom; Plur; 3 as *Lampas* Acc.

sing

Sing, *Lampadem*, vel *Lampada*, and from hence the Acc, Plur, makes *Lampades*, vel *Lampadas*,

The Fourth Declension.

- 1 Quarta dat *us* recto, dat & *u*, prius invariaturum.
- 2 *Us* Genitivus habet: per *uis* flexere vetusti.
- 3 Tertius optat *ui*: quandoque per *u* quoque lectus.
- 4 *Um* retinet Quartus. 5 Fit Sextus in *u* tibi casus.
- 6 *Um* Quarto, reliquis *u* casibus optat *Iesus*.

1 Nouns in the Fourth Declension end in *us*, and *u*; These in *u* are not declined in the Sing, 2 as *Fructus*, or in *uis*; as *ejus annis causa*, Terrent, 3 *Fructui*, or in *u*; as *parce metu*, for *metui*, virg, 4 *Fructum*, 5 *Fructu*, 6 *Iesus*, Acc, *Iesum*, Gen, dat, voc, abl, *Iesu*.

Numerus Pluralis.

- 1 Primus pluralis cum Quarto semper in *us* fit.
- 2 Dat genitivus *uum*. 3 per *ibus* formato dativum.
- 4 Dant *Ubus*, *Artus*, *Acus*, *Ficus*, *Tribus*, & *Lacus*, *Arcus*, Et *Specus*, atque *Veru*, *Partus*, *Quercus*, quoque *Portus*.

1 As Nom, & Acc, *Fructus*. 2 *Fructuum*, 3 *Fructibus*. 4 but *Artus* *Acus* &c. have *ubus*, to distinguish them from the dat, and abl, of *Ars* *Artibus*, *Arx* *Arcibus*.

The Fifth Declension.

- 1 *Es* Rectus. Genitivus 2 *ei*; sic flecte dativum.
- 3 *Em* poscit Quartus. 4 Fit sextus in *e* tibi casus.
- 5 Primus Pluralis, cum Quarto semper in *es* fit.
- 6 *Erum* dat patrius. 7 Ternum formabis in *ebus*.

1 Nouns of the Fifth Declension end in *es*; as *Res*. 2 Gen & Dat, *Rei* of two syllables. 3 *Rem*. 4 *Re*. 5 Nom, & Acc, Plur, *Res*. 6 *Rebus*. 7 *Rebus*.

Nouns

Nouns Compounded of Two Nom, Cases, are declined in both words as Nom. *Res-publica*, Gen, *Rei-publica*. &c. But *Alter-uter*, Gen, *Alter-utrius*, &c. hath the first Nom. Undeclined.

Nouns Compounded of a Nom: and a Gen: or any other Case, are declined only in the Word of the Nom: as Nom: *Pater Familias*, Gen: *Patris-Familias* &c, *Juris-Consultus*, Gen: *Juris-Consulti*, &c.

Annotations

In Quartam & Quintam Declinationem.

1 Nos opinamur, Tres Declinationes Sufficere posse; quia nomina Quartæ Declinationis olim flectebantur per Tertiam; ut *Grus gruis*, *Suis suis*; nunc vero contractæ, in quibusdam casibus, novam Declinationis faciem induunt; ut *Manus manuis* contractæ *manus*, Acc: *manuem* contractæ *manum*, Abl: *manue* contractæ *manu*, Pl. *manues* contractæ *manus*. &c.

2 Nomina Quintæ Declinationis singulas Tertiarum Terminationes retinent, nisi in Gen, Sing, hoc pacto, Nom, *es*; Gen, *ei*; dat, *ei*, acc; *em*, voc, *es*; abl, *e*, &c.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

These want the Plural Number.

Masculines,

Aer the Air
 Æther the Sky
 Fimus Dung
 Fumus Smoak
 Limus Slime
 Nemo No Body
 Pontus the Sea
 Pulvis Dust
 Ros Dew
 Sanguis Blood
 Vesper the Evening

Feminines,

Fama Fame
 Fames Hunger
 Fuga Flight
 Humus the Ground
 Indoles Nature
 Lux Light
 Mors Death
 Pax Peace
 Sitis Thirst
 Salus Safety
 plebs the Common people

Neuters.

Ævum an Age
 Cœnum Diet
 Lethum Death
 Nectar Nectar
 Pelagus the Sea
 Solum the Ground
 Ver the Spring
 Virus poison
 Vulgus the Rabble
 Fœnum Hay
 Fel Gal
 Jubar the Sun-beam
 Lutum clay
 Propria

Declensions of Nouns

19

Propria sunt tantum numero flectenda priori.
His jungas Herbas, Frumenta, Metalla, Liquores,
Libras, Mensuras, nec non Abstractaque & Artes.

Proper Names want the Plural Number; as these of

Gods, <i>Jupiter,</i>	Men, <i>Jacobus,</i>	Countreys, <i>Scotia,</i>	Towns, <i>Londinum,</i>	Rivers, <i>Tibris,</i>	Hills, <i>Ætna,</i>
Also,	Herbs, <i>Ruta,</i>	Grains, <i>Triticum,</i>	Metals, <i>Aurum,</i>	Liquors, <i>Lac.</i>	

Things sold by	Weight, <i>Butyrum,</i>	Measure, <i>Pannus,</i>	Abstract Nouns, <i>Justitia,</i>	Sciences, <i>Rhetorica.</i>
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Abstract Nouns are Substantives derived from Adjectives; as, *Justitia*, from *justus*, *Juventus*, from *juvenis*.

These want the Singular Number;

Masculines, Feminines, Neuters.

<i>Liberi</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Calendæ</i>	<i>Calends</i>	<i>Arma</i>	<i>Arms</i>
<i>Manes</i>	<i>Ghosts</i>	<i>Idus</i>	<i>Ides</i>	<i>Extra</i>	<i>Intrails</i>
<i>Majores</i>	<i>Ancestors</i>	<i>Nonæ</i>	<i>Nones</i>	<i>Castra</i>	<i>Tents</i>
<i>Minores</i>	<i>Successors</i>	<i>Divitiæ</i>	<i>Riches</i>	<i>Mœnia</i>	<i>Walls</i>
<i>Primores</i>	<i>the Chief</i>	<i>Grates</i>	<i>Thanks</i>	<i>Munia</i>	<i>Offices</i>
<i>Penates</i>	<i>House-Gods</i>	<i>Induciæ</i>	<i>Truce or peace</i>	<i>Præcordia</i>	<i>Bowels</i>
<i>Proceres</i>	<i>Nobles</i>	<i>Insidiæ</i>	<i>Snares</i>		
<i>Posterii</i>	<i>Posterity</i>	<i>Nugæ</i>	<i>Trifles</i>		
<i>Superi</i>	<i>Gods above</i>	<i>Nuptiæ</i>	<i>Marriage</i>		
<i>Inferi</i>	<i>Gods below</i>	<i>Tenebræ</i>	<i>Darkness</i>		

Distribuens numerus, cuique est a Cardine nomen;
Tot, Quot, cum natis; semper præeunte carebunt:
Adjungas Ludos, Urbes, & Festa, Librosque.

Distributive numbers, as *Singuli, Bini, Terni*, &c. and Cardinal numbers, as *Duo, Tres, Quatuor*, &c. want the Singular; also *Tot, Quot*, with their compounds, *Aliquot, Quotquot, Totidem*: Likewise many names of Games, Towns, Feasts, Books,
as *Megalenses, Philippi, Saturnalia, Bucolica.*

D

DE

Declensions of Nouns.

DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

1 Some words have but one case, viz. the Abl. as *Astu*, *Fulsu*, *Natu*, *Noctu*, *Diu*, *Permijū*, *Promptu*, *Rogatu*, *Sponte*.

2 Some have only two; as *Dica*; *dicam*, *Suppetia*. *suppetias*; *Inficia*; *inficias*.

3 Some have three cases sing; as

Gen.	Acc.	Abl.
<i>Dap-is</i>	<i>em</i> ;	<i>e</i> .
<i>Op-is</i>	<i>em</i> .	<i>e</i> .
<i>prec-is</i>	<i>em</i> ,	<i>e</i> .
<i>Vio-is</i>	<i>em</i> ,	<i>e</i> .

Yet these have all the cases plur.

4 Some have only four cases Sing. and all the pl. as

Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.
<i>Dition-is</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>em</i> ,	<i>e</i> .
<i>Frug-is</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>em</i> ,	<i>e</i> .

5 *Nemo* wants the voc. sing. and all the plur.

6 Nom. *Vir*, gen. *vir*, acc. *virum*. Abl. *vi*, wanting the dat. and voc sing. Plur. *Vires*, *virum*. &c.

7 All words which we use not in the voc. in English, want it in Latin; as *Quis*, *Qualis*, *Quisque*, *Aliquis*, *Sequitur*, *Nullus*, *Neuter*, *Nemo* &c. Likewise, all pronouns want the voc. except *Tu*, *Meus*, *Noster*, *nostras*.

8 All words, of the fifth Declension, want the gen. dat. and abl. plur. except *Res*, *Dies*, *Species*, *Facies*.

9 *Forum*, *Os oris*, *Jus*, *Mare*, *Rus*, *Thus*, want the gen. dat. and abl. plur.

10 *Plus* wants the dat. and voc. sing. and in the nom. and acc. it is used as a Subj. of the neuter gender, but in all other cases it is an Adj.

11 Many nouns are not declined as,

1 *Nil*, *Nihil*, *Instar*, *Fas*, *Nefas*.

2 All Nouns in *i*, as *Gummi*.

3 Nouns in *u* in the sing. as *Cornu*.

4 Names of Letters; as *a*, *b*, &c.

5 Words taken materially; as *Tuum scire*.

6 *Tot*, *Quot*, *Quatuor*, *Quinquaginta*, and so forward to *Centum*, and also undeclined; but *Ducenti* &c. gen; *orum*, *arum*. *orum*. &c. Likewise *Trecenti*, *Quadringenti*, *Quingenti*. &c.

Obf. The subst. *Mille* is not declined in the sing. and in the plur. makes *Millia millium*, &c. as *Mille hominum*.

The Adjective *Mille* wants the sing. and is not declined in the plur. as, *Mille homines*.

REDUNDANT NOUNS.

1 Many words have indifferently two Terminations in the Nom. as *Ar-bor*, vel-*us*; *Bucul-us*, vel-*um*; *Clype-us*, vel-*um*;

2 Some Nouns are of the second and fourth decl; as Nom. *Dom-us* Gen-*i*, vel-*us*, Dat-*i*, vel-*ui*, Acc-*um*, Voc-*us*, Abl-*o*, plur Nom, &c. *voc-us*, Gen-*orum*, vel-*uum*, Dat-*ibus*, Acc-*os*, vel-*us*,

Tolle me, *mu*, *mī*, *mīs*, *Sī declinare Domus vis*.

3 *Laur-us*, Gen-*i*, vel-*us* Abl-*o* vel-*u*. plur Acc-*os*, vel-*us*, in all other cases like *ventus*.

4 *Col-us*, Gen-*i*, vel-*us*, Abl-*o* vel-*u*. in all other cases as *ventus*.

5 *Querc-us*. Gen-*i*, vel-*us*, plur Gen-

Declensions of Nouns.

21

Gen-*orum*, vel-*uum*, in other cases
as *Fructus*.

Fran-um, } Pl { -*i*, vel-*a*
Fil-um, }
Rastr-um }

4 Some in the Sing; are Fem, in
the Plur Neut as

VARIABLE NOUNS,

1 Some Nouns are Neut: Sing:
& Mas: plur; as

Arg-os-i } Pl { -*i-orum*.
Cal-um-i }

Hoc *vas-is*, Pl haec *vas-a-orum*.

2 Some in the Sing are Mas, in
the Plur, Mas: or Neut: as

Joc-us, } Pl { -*i*, vel-*a*
Loc-us }

3 Some in the Sing, are Neut;
in the Plur Mas, or Neut, as

Perg-am-us-i } Pl { -*a-orum*
Supellex-etilis }

5 Some in the Sing are Neut, in
the Plur Fem; as

Bal-ne-um, } Pl { -*a-arum*
Delici-um, }
Epul-um, }
Nundin-um }

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives may be compared, to whose English you may put *er*, and *est*;
more and *most*. As *Hard Hard-er, Hardest or more hard, most hard*. There
are three degrees of Comparison, the positive as *Durus*; Comparative as
Durior, Superlative as *Durissimus*.

Regular Comparison.

- 1 Dat formam medio Gradui primus positivus
Casus in *i*, tamen *or* conjungi postulat usque.
- 2 Dat quoque supremo, cui junges *S Simus* apte.
- 3 Si Positivus in *er* fuerit, *rimus* additur illi.

1 If you add *or* to the first case of the positive that ends in *i*, then you
have the Comparative, as *Durus, durī, durī-or*; 2 If you add to it *simus*
you have the Superlative as *Durus durī Durī-ssimus*: Also *Mollis* Gen:
Mollis, dat: *Mollī, mollī-or, Mollī-ssimus*. 3 When the positive endeth in
er, the Superlative is formed by adding *rimus* to the Nom. as *Tener Tener-*
rimus.

Irregular Comparison.

At *Bonus* & *melior* dat & *optimus*. & *Malus* optat
D 2 *Pessimus*

- Pessimus* & *pejor*. *Parvus minor ac minimus* dat.
Maximus & *major Magnus*. 1 dat *plurimus* & *plus*
 In neutro *Multus*: sed *plus* plurale dat omne.
 2 *Hæc Facilis, Gracilis, Agilis, similisque, Humilisque,*
Dant limus, is dempto. 3 A *Vetus* estque *veterrimus* apte.
 4 In *Dicus, atque Ficus, loquus & volus* entior optant;
 Atque gradu terno, formant *entissimus* apte.
 5 *Mirificus* dat *mirificissimus*. 6 *Inferus* autem
Infimus ac *imus*. 7 *Superus Summusque supremus*.
 8 *Posterus & postremus*. 9 *Maturus rimus* optat
Velissimus. 10 At *Dexter, Citer, atque Sinister* habebunt
Hæc timus. 11 Adde *Exter* quod & *extremus* tibi donat.
 12 *Nequior & Nequam nequissimus* optat habere.

1 *Multus plurimus, multa plurima*, but in the Neuter add *plus* as *multum plus plurimum*: and in the plu: *plus* is added to all the Genders. 2 *Facil-is facili-or facillimus*. &c. 3 *Vetus veterior veterrimus*. 4. Adj: ending in *Dicus, Ficus, Loquus, volus*, change *us* into *entior* for the Comp. and *entissimus* for the Sup. as *Maledicus, maledic-entior, maledic-entissimus*. Also *Magnificus, magniloquus, Benevolus*. &c. 5 *Mirific-us-entior, mirificissimus*. 6 *Inferus inferior infimus vel imus*. 7 *Superus superior supremus vel Summus*. 8 *Posterus posteri-or postremus*. 9 *Maturus, maturi-or, maturimus, vel maturissimus*. 10 *Dexter dexteri-or, dextrimus*, &c. 11 *Exter Exteri-or, Extimus, vel Extremus*. 12 *Nequam Indeclinabile Nequior Nequissimus*.

These want the Positive.

Hæc viduata gradu sunt pauca Sequentia primo;
Ultimus, ulterior, Prior & Primus, Propiorque
Proximus, Ocyor atque ocysimus adjiciatur.

These want the Comparative.

Multa gradu careant medio; velut Inclutus, atque
Fidus & Inuitus, Falsus, Bellusque, Sacerque.

These

These want the Superlative.

Hæc superante carent, *Juvenis* quod *Junior* optat,
atque *Senex*, *Dives*, *Satur*, *Ingens*, ac *Adolescens*.

These have only the Comparative.

Anterior solum est; huic junge *Licentior* apte.

Us si vocalis præeat, nunquam gradus adsit.

Adjectives having a vowel before *us*, are not compared but in stead of
Comp: and Sup: take before them *magis*, and *maxime*. As *Pius*, *magis*
pius, *maxime pius*. Gen: *pii*, *magis pii*; *maxime pii* &c. also *Ardus*,
ardens, *Strenuus*, &c.

The First Conjugation.

Avi præterito, dabit *atum* prima supino.

Exceptions.

Do dedit atque *datum* vult; *Sto* stetit indeque *statum*;

Ex Sto 2 Compositum stitit atque stitum dat, & *atum*.

Lavo vult *lavi*, *lautum* simul atque *lavatum*.

Poto magis 3 *potum*. *Juvi* *Jutumque* *Juvare*.

1 *Do* dedit *datum*; also *Circundo*, *Pessundo*, *Venundo*, *Satisdo*: but all the
other compounds of *Do* are of the third Conjugation. 2 *Asto* *astiti* *asti-*
um vel *astatum*. 3 *Poto* *potavi* *potatum* or rather *Potum*.

Præbet *ui* per *itum* *Cubo*, cum *Sono* junge *Crepere*,
at *Domo*, sive *Tono*, *Veto*, cum *Plico*. 2 sed datur usq;
ui & *ui* *Plico* compositis cum præpositura:

Supplicat *avi* *atum*; genitumque ex nomine solum.

Præbet *ui* per *etum* 4 *Frico*, cum *Seco*, junge *Necare*.

Nexui & *nexum* *nexo*. *Alicui* *nico* 5 tantum.

Cubo

1 *Cubo cubui cubitum* &c. 2 The compounds of *Plico* with preposi-
 ons have *avi atum*, or *ui itum*; as *Explico explicui explicitum*: vel ex-
plicavi explicatum, &c. 3 But *Supplico* hath only *avi atum*: Also *plio*
 when compounded with Nouns; as *Multiplico, Triplico: Multiplicavi*
Multiplicatum &c. 4 *Frico fricui frictum*, &c. 5 *Mico Micui Micavi*
 wanting the Supine.

The Second Conjugation.

Altera præterito dat *ui*, dat *itum*que Supino.

Exceptions B E O.

Præterito *Fubeo Fussi, Fissum*que Supino;
Sorbeo psi ptum dat: 1 vel normam rite reservat.

1 *Sorbeo sorpsi scriptum* vel *Sorbui sorbitum*.

C E O

1 Dat *Doceo doctum*. 2 *mistum* dat *Misceo*. 3 *Censum*
Censeo, Mulceo si sum. Luceo xi absque supino.

1 *Docui doctum*. 2 *Miscui mistum*, vel *mixtum*. 3 *Censui censum*.

D E O

Dant *di sum* *Prandet, Vider, & Seder*; 1 huic dato *sessum*
 2 *Ardeo vult arsi tantum*: sic *Strideo stridi*.
 3 Utque *momordi morsum* a *Mordeo*; *Tondeo, Pendet,*
Spondeo, Sic faciunt. Dant si sum Rideo, Suadet.
Nideo præterito *spoliabitur* atque Supino.

1 *Sedi ssum*. 2 *Ardeo, strideo*, want the supines. 3 *Momordi mor-*
sium, Torandi Tonsum, pependi pensum, Sponendi sponsum.

G E O.

1 *Xi etum* dant *Mulget, Luger, quibus additur Auget*.

The Second Conjugation.

25

Indulget si tum format. Sed Tergeo si sum.
 2 *Urgeo si tantum, cum Fulget, Turget & Alget.*

1 *Mulx̄ multum* &c. 2 *Urgeo Ur̄si Urgere* &c. without the supines.

I E O.

Vult Cio civi atque citum, Vieo evit & etum.

L E O.

Vi tum formabunt Flet, Plet, cum Deleo: 1 junge
Ex Oleo nata; atqui vult Adolevit adultum.
Polleo præteritō privabitur atque supino.

1 *Oleo olui olitum* or rather *Olevi olitum*; but it's Compounds have *evit* itum as *Aboleo Abolevi Abolitum*, &c.

M E O.

Formabit Timeo timui nullumque supinum.

N E O.

Dat Maneo mansi mansum. Neo nevit & etum.

1 *Imminet imminui tantum.* 2 *Teneo dato tentum.*

3 *Abstineo nullum video retinere Supinum.*

1 *Imminco imminui*, wanting the Supine 2 *Tenui tentum.* 3 *Abstineui abstinere.*

Q U E O.

Torqueo formari tor̄si tortumque videbis.

R E O.

Hereo vult h̄asi atque h̄asum, dat Torreo tostum.

Torreo torruī tostum.

V E O.

Dic Moveo movi motum; 1 conformia junge.

2 *Dic Fautum, Cautum.* 3 *Veō Neutra carento supinis.*

Conniuet

Connivet vi xique dabit nullumque supinum.

1 Foveo fovz fotum &c. 2 Faveo favi fautum. Caveo cavi cautum 3
Parco pavi pavere.

Annotation.

- 1 Quod dat *ui* neutrale caret plerumque supino.
 2 Poscit *itum* *Valeo, Placeo, Careo, Liceoque, Pareoque, & Faceo, Lateo, Noceo, Doleoque.*

1 By Neuter Verbs here are understood such as end in *O* and are not read in *OR*; as *Sileo filui filere. Studeo studui studere. Timeo timui timere* &c. 2 But *Valeo, Placeo, &c.* have *ui itum*.

The Third Conjugation.

B O.

- 1 *Bobitumque facit. 2 Scabo, Lambo carento supinis.*
 3 *Orta Cube cubui flectas, cubitumque supino.*
Dant psi ptum Nubo, Scribo, quibus addito Sorbo.

1 *Bibo bibi bibitum, &c. 2 Scabo scabere. Lambo lambere. 3* The Compounds of *Cube*, which have *M* before *Bo*, are in the Third; and these which want *M*, in the First, As *Accumb-o -is: Accub-o as*: and all of them have *ui itum*.

C O.

- Ico ci ctum vult. Vinco vici dato victum.*
Vult Dico dixi dictum: Sic flectito Duco.
 1 *Dat Parco parsi parsum, atque pepercit itumque.*

1 *Parca parsi parsum vel peperci parcitum,*

S C O.

- 1 *Sco muta in ui tum. 2 Sed Pasco dat tibi pastum.*
Dat per itum 3 Agnosco, Cognosco. Poposcit habeto
Posco; velut Disco didici, per itumque supino.
Compresso per ui dat itum, dispescoque par sit.

The Third Conjugation.

27

Conquinisco dabit conquexi, tolle supinum.

Nil dat Fatisco, Glisco; 5 Inceptivaque verba.

1 *Cresco crevi cretum, &c.* 2 *Pavi passum;* 3 *Agnovi agnitum. Cegno-
cognitum.* 4 *Poposci poscitum. Didici discitum.* 5 Inceptive verbs
note beginning or increase, and end in *Sco*; as *Calesco*: I wax hot. *Fri-
esco*: I wax cold.

D O.

Do verto in di sum. Rudo, Strido carento supinis.

As Scando scandi scansum. Edo edi esum, &c.

Exceptions.

Dat Cado præterito cecidi, casumque Supino.

1 *Occido sic Recido dant casum;* 2 cætera non dant.

Cedo monophthongon cessi cessumque tenebit.

At cum diphthongo formabit Cado cecidi

Casum: Sed 3 Soboles cidi cisumque. Pependi

Et pensum Pendo dat. Pedit pepedit, itumque.

Tendo tetendit habet, tensum tentumque frequenter.

Tundo facit tutudi tunsum: 4. compositaque tusum.

5 *Pando etiam passum. 6 Natum Edo format & estum.*

Scindo dabit scidi scissum. fidi quoque fissum

Findo dat. Ast Fundo fudi fusumque tenebit.

Si sum, dant Ludo, Claudio, cum Rodere, Plaudo,

Divido, cum Vado, Rado ceu Lædere, Trudo.

7 *Natum ex do Ternæ didit atque ditum dabit usque.*

Dic tamen abscondi, per itum. 8 Nil Sido requirit.

1 *Occido occidi occasum. Recido recidi recasum.* 2 All the other Com-
pounds of *Cado* want the Supine. As *Incido, Accido.* 3 *Occido occidit
occisum. &c.* 4 *Contundo contudi contusum.* 5 *Pando pandi passum
vel passum.* 6 *Comedo comedi comesum, vel comestum.* 7 The com-
pounds of *Do* which are of the Third Conjugation have *didit ditum.* as
Addo addidi additum. but these of the First have *dedit datum.* See the
Rule *Do dedisti atque datum.* 8 *Sido fidere* wanting the Perfect and Su-
pine; yet it's compounds have *Sedit sessum* from *sedeo.* As *Affido assedit
assum. Resido resedit resessum.*

E

G O

The Third Conjugation.

G O, G U O.

1 *Go*, vel *Guo xi* etumque facit. 2 Tamen ista supinis
N tollunt *Pingo*, *Stringo*: cum *Fingere Ringo*.
Tango facit *tetigi tactum*. 3 dat *Ago* egit & actum:
 4 Sed *Dego*, *Satago*, non admisere supinum.
Et rexi rectum, *Pergo*, *Surgo*que, requirunt.
Ambigo nil format, cui *Vergo* jungere debes.
Vult Frango fregi fractum, *Pegi* pepigique.
Etpanxi, *pactum*, *pango* capiet. *Lego* gi etum,
 5 *Negligo xi* etum vult, *Intelligo*, *Diligo*, junge.
Dat Pungo pupugi, *punxi*, *punctum* venit inde,
Insi sum Spargo, *Mergo*, *Tergo*que locabis.
Per xi xum Figo, *Frigo*, formata videbis.
Sed Clango, *Ningo*, *Sugo*, ceu *Lingit* & *Angit*
Dant xi præterito, sed deficiente supino.

1 *Rogo rexi rectum*. *Extinguo extinxi extinctum*. &c. 2 *Pinxi pictum*
 &c. 3 Also its compounds: as *Perago peregi peractum*: *Redigo redigi re-*
ductum: 4 *degi degere*: *Satagi satagere*: 5 *Neglexi neglectum*, &c.

H O

Ho xi etumque dabit; *Traho*, cum *Veho*, sint tibi testes

I O

1 In *Spicio*, aut *licio* quod fit, petit *exit* & *ectum*.
 2 *Elicui elicitedum*. 3 *Facit*, & *Facit*, *ecit* & *actum*.
Fodio dat *fodi fossum*. 4 *Fugi* *fugitum*que.
Ivi itum Cupio. *Sapio* *sapui*, absque supino.
Dic Capio cepi captum. *Rapio* *rapui pium*.
Dat Pario peperit partum paritum. *Quatio*que
Dat quassi quassum: 5 *Cussi cussum* dato proli.
Meio facit *Minxi mictum*, olim *Mingo* ferebant.

1 Verbs ending in *Spicio*, or *Licio* have *exi ectum*: as *Aspicio aspexi*
aspectum. *Allicio allexi allectum*. 2 *Elicio* hath *elicui elicitum*.
Licio feci *factum*. *Facio* jeci *jactum*. 4 *Fugio fugi fugitum*. 5 *Con-*
cutio concussi concussum. &c.

L O

Lo, dat ui. 2 Colo, Consulo, & Occulo, dantur in ultum.
Altum dic vel itum. 4 Molitum Molo. 5 Celloq; celsum.
Cello facit ceculi culsum. 6 Pepuli dato pulsum.
Velli vel vulsi dat vulsum. Fallo fefelli
falsum. Sublatum dat Tollo sustulit. atque,
ullo facit falli falsum. Sed flectito Psallo,
preterito psalli, nullo comitante supino.

1 Colo colui, Alo alui. 2 A general Rule cannot be given for the Supine;
lo Consulo, and Occulo have ultum, Colui cultum: &c: 3 Alo alui al-
um vel alitum; 4 Molui molitum: 5 Cello cellui celsum: Callo cecu-
culsum: 6 Pello pepuli pulsum; 7 Vello velli vel vulsi vulsum.

M O

Mo per ui dat itum. 2 Tremo ponitur absque supino.
ant 3 psi ptum Demo, Promo, cum Sumere, Como.
mi emptum dat Emo. pressi pressum Premo donat.

1 Fremo fremui fremitum: 2 Tremui tremere: 3 Dempsi demptum
el demsi dentum &c: cum, vel sine P:

N O

ono facit posui positum. Genui genitumque
igno dat. Cerno crevi cretumque requirit.
lecte Cano cecini cantum. 1 Compostaque centum,
t cinui. 2 Temno temsi temtumque supino.
Dic Sprevi spretum. Stravi vult sternere stratum.
t Lino dat lini livi levive litumque.
lecte Sinosivi, atque situm formato supinum.

Pracino pracinui pracentum, &c: 2 Temsi temtum vel tempsi temp-
um, cum vel sine P: 3 Sperno:

P O

Po psi prumque facit. Rupi ruptum dabo Rumpo.
t Strepo dat strepui pariter strepitumque requirit.

1 Carpo carpsi carptum, &c.

E 2.

QUO

The Third Conjugation

Q U O

Dat *Coquo* præterito *coxi*, *coctum*que supino.

1 *Vult Lingo liqui* tantum: *compositaque lictum*.

1 *Liqui linquere* wanting the Supine; but it's Compounds have *liſtum* as *Relinquo reliqui relictum*, &c.

R O

Quero *quaſivi quaſitum*. Dat *Tero trivi*.

Et *tritum*. Atque *tuli latum Fero* ſemper habebit.

Atque *Gero* ſemper *geſſi geſtum*que tenebit.

Curro cucurri curſum. *Vix Furo* præteritum dat.

Uro uſſi ac uſtum. 1 *Verro riſi* dato *verſum*.

Et *Sero* dat *ſevi* atque *ſatum*: 2 *nata evit itum*que,

Aſt *erui* atque *ertum*, cum *planto* haud ſignificarint.

1 *Verri*, vel *verſi verſum*: 2 The compounds of *Sero* which change not the ſignification of the Simple have *evit itum*, as *Aſſero* to Sow plant near by, *aſſevi aſſitum*: But *Aſſero* I affirm, *aſſerui aſſertum*: & ſo of the reſt.

S O

1 *So ſivi ſitum*. 2 *Pinſo ſuit indeque piſtum*.

3 *Depſuit a depſo*: *Viſo viſi* abſque ſupino.

1 *Faceſſo ſo ſivi ſitum*; *Capēſſo ſo ſivi ſitum*, *Laceſſo ſo ſivi ſitum*, &c. which Perſects, *v*, or *vz* is often taken away *Faceſſivi faceſſi* vel *faceſſi* and alſo *z*, *t*, from their Supines, as *Faceſſitum* vel *faceſſum*: 2 *Pinſum* vel *piſtum*: 3: *Depſo depſui depſere* wanting the ſupine:

T O

Xi xum dant *Flecto*, *Plecto*. Sed *xi xuit & xum*,

Dant *Nectō*, & *Pectō*. *Peto* ſuſcipit *ivit & itum*.

Mitto facit *miſi miſſum*. 1 Et *Metō meſſuit eſſum*.

*Verto*que dat *ti ſum*. 2 *Sterto* tuit abſque ſupino.

3 Nil neutrum *Siſto*: ſtitit atque *ſtitum* dato natis.

4 *Siſto* ſed Activum ſtitit atque *ſtatum* capit apte.

1 *Metō meſſui meſſum*: 2 *Stertui ſtertere*: 3 *Siſto* when Neuter hath neither Perſect nor Supine: but it's compounds have *ſtitit ſtitum* as *Reſſiſto reſſiti reſſitum*: 4 *Siſto ſtiti ſtatum* when active.

The Fourth Conjugation.

V O

Dat *Vivo xi ctum*. Solvo solvique solutum:
Sic *Volvo*. Calvo calvi facit absque supino.
Datque *Lavo lavi lotum*, dum tertia flectit.

U O

1 Vult *uo* semper *ui*, dans *utum*. Vult *Struo xi ctum*.
Datque *Fluo xi xum*. 2 *Pluo vi* vel *ui* dat & *utum*.
3 Vultque *Ruo ruitum*: 4 dat *utum* proles tibi solum.
5 Nulla supina dabunt *Metuo*, *Luo*, *Congruo*, sicut
Annua cum 6 sociis, *Cluo*, *Respuo*, & *Ingruo*, junctis.

1 *Acuo acui acutum*: 2 *Pluo plui* vel *pluvi plutum*: 3 *Ruo rui rui-*
tum: 4 *Diruo dirui dirutum*: 5 These following have *ui* in the per-

fect and want the supine. as *Metuo metui metuere*: 6 *Innuo innui in-*
nere:

X O

Nexo xui xum vult. *Texo xuit* indeque *textum*.

Nexo nexui nexum nexere; vel *Nexo nexas* primæ.

The Fourth Conjugation.

Ivi præterito, dabit *itum* Quarta supino.

As *Audio audiui auditum*.

Exceptions.

1 *Singultit* vult *singultum*. 2 *Sepelire* sepultum.
3 *Venco* dat *ventum*. *Venio* *veni* dato *ventum*.
Vincio dat *vinxi vinctum*: 4 cui *Sancio* jungas.
5 Vult *Amicit xi ctum* vulgo; dat *ui*, simul *ivi*.
6 *Haurio si stum* dat. *Sepsi* dat *sepio septum*.
Et pariter 7 *campsi camptum* sibi *Cambio* poseit.

1 *Singultio singultivi singultum*: 2 *Sepelio sepelivi sepultum* 3 *Venco*
veni or rather *venii vanum*. 4 *Sanxi sanctum*, or *sanc-ivi -itum*:

S A

The Fourth Conjugation.

5 *Amicio amixi amictum*, or *amicui amicivi amictum*: 6 *Hausi haustum*, or *haurivi hauritum*: 7 or *Cambio-vi-ritum*

1 *Dat Salio salui saltum*: 2 *sed nata per ultum*.

Sarcio si sartum. farsci dat Farcio fartum.

Sentio dat sensi sensum, sic *Raucio rausi*

Rausum donabit. Fulsi dat Falcio fultum.

Ex Pario. 3 natum per ui mutatur & ertum.

Comperio, Reperitque tamen ri poscit, & ertum.

1 *Salio* (to Salt) *Salivi salitum* only: but *Salio* (to leap or jump) *Salui sultum*, or *salivi -itum* 2 *Insilio insilui insultum*: 3 *Aperio aperui apertum*:

Nil Ferio donat. Nil dant meditantia verba.

Parturio, Esurio, vi tum dant Nupturioque.

Compound Verbs.

Compositum simplexque modo flectuntur eodem.

As Vinco vici victum: Devinco devici devictum.

Exceptions.

1 *Quam simplex geminat, composito non geminatur Syllaba.* 2 *sed proles ex Do, Sto, Poscoque, Disco, Præteritum geminant: nec non* 3 *Præcurro Repungo.* 4 *Principium ullius nunquam duplicabo supini.*

1 The syllable which in the perfect of a simple verb is doubled, is not doubled in it's Compounds, as *Tendo tetendi Attendo attendi*, &c: 2 *Do dedi, Adlo addidi; Sto steti; Asto astiti; Posco poposci; Reposco repoposci; Disco didici; Dedisco dedidici.* 3 *Curro cucurri; Præcurro præcucurri*; also the other Compounds of *Curro* with propositions. *Repungo Repupugi.* 4 *As cucurri cursum*, not *Cucursum*, &c.

1 *A* *quoties mutatur in I, per E pone supina.*

2 *Tolle Habeo, 3 Do, Go, Sapio, Salio, Statuoque.*

1 When *A* in the simple is changed into *I* in the compound, as *Facio; Efficio*

Efficio, such Compounds have E in the supine, as *Factum*, *Effectum*, &c.
 2 *Habeo habitum*; *Inhibeo inhibitum*; 3 Also Verbs in *Do*, and *Go*, as *Cado*
casum, *Occido occasum*; *Ago actum*; *Redigo redactum*; *Sapio sapitum*; *De-*
capio decipitum; *Salio saltum*; *Insilio insultum*; *Statuo Statutum*; *Insti-*
tuo institutum: Also *Placeo placitum*; *Displiceo displicitum*.

Præteritis quæcunque carent, spoliato supinis.

Verbs in OR.

- 1 Præteritum nullum format verbum, quod in *or* fit;
 Mutuo participans dat præteritum tamen illi:
 Huic *Sum* sive *fui* semper conjungere debes.
- 2 Activum verbum, si desit, fingere oportet.

1 Passive Verbs want the perfect tense; but this is supplied with the perfect participle and the Auxiliary Verb *Sum*, or *Fui*; as *Amor amatus sum* vel *fui*, &c. 2 In Verbs which have no Active (such as deponents) we must fancy a regular active as *vereo verui veritum*, and from *veritum* to form *veritus*, by changing M into S.

Exceptions from the 2 Conjugation.

Dat *Fateor passus*, *Confessus Confiteorque*.
 Vult *Reor usque ratus*. *Misereri flecte misertus*.

Exceptions from the 3 Conjugation.

Vult *Labor lapsus*. *Nanciscor nactus* habebit.
Oblitusque obliviscor: *Gradior dato gressus*.
 Et *questus* 1 *Queror*. Atque *Fruor fructus fruitusque*.
 Dic *Patior passus*. *Perpessus Perpetior* vult.
 Et *Nitor nisus, nixusve*. *Sequor que secutus*.
Utor in usus abito. *Format Loquor usque locutus*.
 2 *Expergisci experrectus*. *Pactusque Paciscor*.
Ulciscor formes ultus. *Fessusque Fatiscor*.
Comminiscor erit commentus. Sic *Adipiscor*
Format adeptus: huic *Proficiscor junge profectus*.
Aptus Apiscor habet. *Nascor natusque tenebit*.
Vult Orior ortus. *Morior sic mortuus optat*.

1 *Queror*

1 *Quæror* *quæstus*, but *Quæror* *quæstus*. 2 *Expergiscor* *experrectus*.

Exceptions from the 4 Conjugation.

Metior *exoptat* 1 *mensus*. *vult* *Ordior* *orsus*,
Et nunc orditus *profert*. *Assentior* *autem*
Assensus *vult*. *Experior* *que expertus* *habebit*.
Operior *facit* *opertus*; *Plauto* *que* 2 *peritus*.

1 Or *Metitus*. 2 for *Operitus*.

Irregular Verbs.

1 *Gaudeo* *cum* *Soleo*, *Fit*, *Fidit*, *Mæret*, & *Audet*,
Passivum *dant* *præteritum*: 2 *sed* *utrumque* *creabunt*
Suæsko, *Caret*, *Furo*, *Prandet*, *Nubit*, 3 *Miseret* *que*.
Cano, *Piget*, *Tadet*, *Pudet* & *Licet*. *Addito* *Poto*,
Et Libet, & *Titubo*, *Placeo*, *reliquis* *volo* *jungi*.

1 *Gavissus*, *Solitus*, *Factus*, *Fissus*, *Mæstus*, *Ausus* *sum*. 2 *Suevi* *ve*
Suetus *sum*. & sic de cæteris; 3 *Miseruit* *vel* *miserum* *est*. Sic *Piget*, *Pudet*,
Licet, *Libet*, *Taduit*, & *pertusum* *est*.

Not. *Vapulo*, *Vaneo*, *Fio*, *Exulo*, *Nubo*, *Liceo*, These have a passive signification, under an active Termination, as *Vapulo* to be Whipt, &c.

Defective Verbs.

Nil *formant* *Vescor*, *Liquor*, *Medeor*, *Reminiscor*,
Prævertor, *Ringor*, *Divertor*, *Diffiteor* *que*.

These want the perfect, and have an active signification under a passive Termination; as *Vescor* I eat, &c.

Aio, *ai*, *ait*. pl: *aiunt*. Imp: *Aiebam*, *bas*, *bat*, *bamus*, *batis*, *bant*.
 Imperat. *Ai*. Subj: *Aias*, *aiat*. pl: *Aiat*, *aiant*.

Inquam *vel* *inquo*, *quis*, *quit*, *quimus*, *quitis*, *quiunt*. Imp: *Inquiebam*,
bant. per: *Inquisti*. Fut: *Inquies*, *inquiet*. Imperat. *Inque*, *inquito*.

Edo *to* *Eat*, *sequentia* *a* *Sum* *mutatur* *Es*, *est*, *estis*, *esto*, *este*, *estote*,
essem, *esses*, *esset*, *essemus*, *essetis*, *essent*, *esse*; *Pariter* *in* *Compositis* *Comedo*,
comes, *comest*:

Ap *ge* *apagete*: *i*, *e*, *abduc*, *abducite*:

Ave, *avete*, *Averto*, *avertote*, *avebis*, *avere*: *Similiter* *Salve*,

do, cedite, i, e, Dic, vel da; dicite vel date,
 rovel Faxim, Faxis, Faxit, Faxint.

rem, es, et, emus, etis, ent. fore i, e, futurum esse.

at, ovals. Quæso, quasumus.

Odi, Capî, Memini, Novî have only the tenses in ram, rim, jem, ro,
 only imperative memento mementote. These four perfect tenses have
 both the signification of the present and perf; as Odi I hate, or have hated,
 and so of the rest:

These first persons Dor, For, Der, are not in use.

For dice, duce, Face, Fere, we say, dic, duc, fac, fer, but the Compounds
 Facio Which change a, into I, have E, as Effice, refice, &c.

Species or kinds of Verbs.

Verbs in respect of Form are *Primitive*; as *Lego* I read; or *Derivative*
 of which there are five kinds.

1 *Inceptives* in *Scio*, formed from the second person of the present; as
Calesco I wax hot

2 *Frequentatives* for the most part in *TO*, formed from the latter supine;
 as *Clamito* I cry often; *Lectito* I read often.

3 *Desideratives* in *vio*, formed from the latter supine; as *Scripturio* I
 desire to write.

4 *Diminutives* in *illo*; as *Sorbillo*; I sup a little

5 *Imitatives* in *isso*; as *Gracisso*; I imitate the Greek.

Obs: *Inceptives* are of the third Conjugation, *Desideratives* of the fourth
 and the rest of the first.

Of Points and Notes.

So many verbs as are either express'd, or understood in a sentence, so
 many points there must be in it.

Comma [,] is the shortest Stop, and is used after the more imperfect
 parts of a sentence, belonging to the same noun or Verb.

Semicolon [;] is a note of somewhat longer breathing, and is mainly
 used, when doubtful, or opposite things are express'd.

Colon [:] is a note of suspending the voice yet longer, and noteth the
 perfect part of a sentence, the whole sense being not yet finished.

A *Period* or *full Stop* [.] is a note of longest breathing, and is put
 after every complete sentence where the sense is fully finished.

A point of *Interrogation* [?] is used when a Question is asked.

A point of *Exclamation* or *Admiration* [!] is used when we express
 any thing with wonder.

Parenthesis () incloseth one sentence within the bosom of another which would continue compleat, although the inclosed sentence were wanting.

A *Crotchet* [] includes a word, or sentence, explaining what went before.

An *Apograph* ['] is used when a letter is cast out; as *dixtin* for *dixistine*; and is often used to denote the Gen: Case; as my *Brother's Book*.

Hypben [-] is used to divide the several integral parts of a Compound word; as *pale-judge*, *Sabbath*; and being placed at the end of a line, it denotes, that (for want of room) some part of that word is carried to the beginning of the next line: no letters of a Syllable being separated.

Dieresis [..] is used when one Syllable is made two; as *Evoluisse* for *evolvisse*.

Induction [Δ] is used to bring in a word interlined.

Quotation ["] is used in the Margin when a Sentence is quoted out of another Author.

This note [^] is used to distinguish Adverbs from Nouns; as *Stral-
ti, Una*.

This note ['] is used 1. over Ablatives in *a*, and Genitives in *us*, as *pennæ
Fructus*. 2. Over syllables long by nature, as *Legere* in the perfect, and fu-
ture passive. 3. Over words contracted by Syncopa; as *amâsti*, for *amavis-
ti*, *clâm* for *decorum*. 4. Over *Ergo* when it is taken for *Causa*.

Of Capital Letters.

Every Verse, Sentence, Title, Proper-name, and Adjectives derived from
proper names must begin with a Capital Letter: and frequently Names
of Offices, and Arts; in other cases use smaller letters.

Figures belonging to Words.

Prothesis, adds to the beginning; as *Gnatus* for *natus*.

Abharsis, takes from the beginning; as *pone* for *depone*,

Syncopa, takes from the middle; as *nostri* for *novisti*.

Epenthesis, adds in the middle; as *repperit* for *reperit*.

Apocope, takes from the end; as *dic* for *dice*.

Paragoge, adds to the end; as *dicier* for *dicî*.

Crafs, contracts two syllables into one; as *Phæton* for *Phæton*.

Dieresis, divides one syllable into two; as *Sylvæ* for *Sylva*.

Metathesis, changes the place of a letter; as *Flandre* for *Flander*.

Antithesis, changes the letter it self; as *faciundum* for *faciendum*.



SYNTAX

The first Concord.

Mobile vult fixi Casum, Numerumque, Genusque.

The Adjective agrees with the Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case as *Bonus Puer. Bona Penna. Bonum Pomum.*

The second Concord.

Casu conveniunt eadem signantia fixa.

Two (or more) Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case, as *Regina Anna. Vidi Reginam Annam.*

Appendix.

*Mobile quadrabit fixo, fixum quoque fixo,
Sed mediet substanti verbum, Gestusve, Vocansve.*

The Adjective and Substantive agree, or two Substantives signifying the same thing, although a Substantive Verb, or of Gesture, or of Calling, come between; as *penna est bona. Regina vocatur Anna.*

Verba Substantiva; *Sum, Fio, Foveo, Existo.* Verba Gestus; *Dormio, Cubo, Incedo, Curro, Facio.* Verba Vocandi; *Nominor, Apellor, Dicor, Accor, Nuncupor; & iis similia; Scribor, Solutor, Habeor, Existimor.*

The third Concord.

It Genus & Numerum Referens præeuntis habebit.

The Relative *Qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with a Substantive going before in Gender, and Number; as *Puer qui discit, Mulier quæ cantat, Equus qui quod currit.*

Inter Fixa duo, Referens quadrabit utrius.

A Relative between two Substantives of a diverse gender may agree with either; as *Est animal quod, or quem vocamus hominem. Stella quæ, or quæ phæton dicitur.*

Est referens neutrum, sensum cum respicit omnem.

When a whole Sentence stands for the Antecedent, the Relative is Neuter; as *Quod beatum illi ducunt, uxorem nunquam habui.*

The case of the Relative dependeth on the following Verb; as *Regina quæ imperat, Regina cui paremus, Regina quam honoramus.* See the new Method.

The fourth Concord

Verbum personam recti Numerumque tenebit.

A verb of the Finite Mood agrees with the Nom. in Number, and Person; as *Ego lego. Tu legis. Praceptor docet.*

A verb between two Nominatives of a diverse Number may agree with either; as *Omnia pontus erat, or erant.*

A Nom. of the Singular Number signifying more than one, may have a Verb Sing. or plur.; as *Turba ruit, or ruunt.*

Quintus persona preponitur usque Secunda.

All Vocatives are of the Second Person, and so must be placed before the first person of a Verb; as *Amice veni.*

Verba volunt quantum verba Infinita tenere.

A Verb of the Infinitive Mood hath the Accus. before it; as *Dicunt Romanenses adventare.* The Nom. before the Verb may be made an Acc. and the Verb put in the Infinitive leaving out *quod* or *ut*; as *Gaudeo quod tu bene valet; Gaudeo te bene valere.*

Annotations on Concord.

Coniuncta voces pluralia verba repossunt.

Two or more Substantives singular (having the Conjunctions *et, ac, atque, &c.* or the Prep. *cum* between them) will have a Verb, Adj. or Relative plur.; as *Petrus & Joannes ludunt. Pater & Mater sunt mali. Regina qui imperat sunt invicti.*

Plurali verbo potius persona coheret.

A Verb plural agrees with the Nom. of the 1 Person rather than 2, and with the 2 rather than 3; as *Ego & tu studemus. Tu & ille studet.*

Mobilia

Syntax.

Mobile præcipuo Generi plurale coheret.

The Adjective plural agrees in Gender with the Substantive Masculine, rather than Feminine; and with the Feminine rather than Neuter; as *Pater Mater sunt irati. Lena & Scortum sunt impudica.*

Si Fixa absque anima fuerint, vult Mobile neutrum.

But if the Substantives signify things without Life, the Adjective is often the Neuter; as *Calamus, charta & Atramentum sunt necessaria.*

Quo casu regito, tu respondebis eodem.

The Answer is put in the same case with the Question *Quis quæ quid*; as *pares? Resp; Regina. Quem vides? Resp; Reginam.*

Atque Modos similes connectit copula casus.

These Conjunctions (*et, ac, que, atque, nec, neque, seu, five, aut, ve,* &c.) couple the same Cases and Moods; as *Sede & lige. Amo Patrem & Matrem.*

Junguntur verbis Adverbia participisque.

Adverbs are joyned to Verbs, or participles; as *Bene Scribet. Temere trans.*

The Genitive governed,

Of Substantives governing the Genitive,

*Unum Substantivum aliud regit in Genitivo,
Sed rei diversæ: Sit testis Gloria mundi.*

One Substantive governs another (signifying a different thing) in the Genitive; as *Frustum panis. Liber præceptoris.*

Mobile seu Referens, si neutrum, vult Genitivum.

An Adjective, or Relative in the Neuter gender may have a Genitive; as *Sultum laboris. Quantum pecunie.*

After *Misus, Tuus, Suis, Noster, Vester* the Genitive of their Primitives *Mei, Tui, Sui, Nostri, Vestri* are understood, and yet Adjectives agreeing with them are express; as *Meum (Sup mei) Solius peccatum corrigi non potest. Ex tuo (Sup tui) ipsius animo conjecturam feceris.* We say also *Amici mei (Sup mei) Pater hujus, (Sup pueri)*

1 In patrio, aut sexto cum fixo Mobile ponas,
Post aliud Fixum: 2 poterit quoque Mobile jungi
Alterutri Fixo: 3 quarto Fixumque videbis.

1 One Substantive governs another with an Adjective of praise, or dispraise in the Genitive, or Ablative; as *Puer, proba indolis*, or *proba indolis*. *Puer dura cervicis*, or *dura cervicis*. 2 The Adjective may agree with either of the Substantives; as *Petrus est acuti ingenii*, or *acutus ingenii*. 3 The last Substantive is often put in the Accusative; as *puer pulcher vultum*, *Femina candida collum*.

Adjectives governing the Genitive.

Mobile significans active dat Genitivum.

An Adjective of an Active signification governs the Genitive; of this sort are these denoting *Desire, Knowledge, Skill, Ignorance, Guiltiness, Innocency*; as *Cupidus auri*, *Peritus belli*, *Doctus Grammatica*, *Ignarus lectionis*, *Consciens scelera*, *Integer vita*.

Adj. desiderii; *Ambitiosus, Avarus, Avidus, Cupidus*. Scientiæ; *Calidus, Cretus, Doctus, Docilis, Gnavus, Memor, Peritus, Praefixus, Praefigus*. Ignorantiæ; *Anxius, Dubius, Ignarus, Immemor, Imperitus*. Reatus; *Consciens, Convictus, Manifestus*. Innocentiæ; *Innocens, Innoxius, Insons, Intiger*. Item quædam in *ax* & *ns*; ut *Capax, Edax, Ferax, Furax, Petax, Tenax*; *Fugiens, Patiens*. Huc refer *Compos, Impos, Emulus, Munificus, Pascus, Prodigus, Providus, Profusus, Securus*.

Dant gradus Exsuperans, & Partitiva secundum.

Superlative, and Partitive Adjectives require the Gen. plural, with which they agree in Gender; as *Unus Fratrum*, *Nulla Sororum*, *Quod Animalium*. And if the Gender of the Genitive plural be different from the Gender of the Substantive before the Partitive Adjective, then it is more elegant to make the Adjective agree in Gender with the former Substantive; as *Leo est fortissimus Animalium*, *Rosa est pulcherrima Florum*.

Partitive nouns signify part of many, or many by parts; as *Alius, Alter, Uter, Neuter, Quis, Aliquis, Nemo, Nullus, Omnis, Multi, Pauci, Quisque, Unus, Duo, Tres* &c. *Primus, Secundus* &c.

Sometimes after Partitives we use *de, e, ex* or *inter*; as *Unus Fratrum* or *de, e, ex Fratribus*, or *inter Fratres*.

Verbs governing the Genitive.

Dant patrium Satago, Misereri, cum Misereſca.

Satago.

Satago, Misereor, and Misereſco require the Gen: as *Suarum rerum ſatagit. Misereor tui. Misereſcite Regis.* But *Miseror* hath the Accuſ: as *Sortem miſeratur iniquam.*

Accuſo, Damno, Laudo, contraria junge;
Criminis, aut poenæ dant ſextum, ſive ſecundum.

Verbs of *Accuſing, Condemning, Praiſing,* alſo *Excusing, Acquitting, Rebuking,* require the Accuſ: of the perſon, with the Gen: or Abl: of the Crime; as *Accuſo, Condemno, Abſolvo te furti, or furto. Laudo, Repræbendo te probitatis or probitate.*

Verba Accuſandi; *Accuſo, Ago, Alligo, Arceſſo, Arguo, Deſero, Inuſo.* Excusandi; *Excuso, Purgō, Expurgo.* Damnandi; *Damno, Condemno, Multo, Convincto.* Abſolvendi; *Abſolvo, Solvo, Libero, Purgō.* Laudandi; *Laudo, Miror, Probo, Commendo.* Vituperandi; *Vitupero, Corripio, Repræbendo, Inerepo.*

Eſt cum compoſito, & Refert connecte ſecundo.

Eſt (pro pertinet) alſo *Interſt,* and *Refert* require the Gen: as *Liber eſt Præceptoris. Pecus eſt Melibæi. Interſt, Refert, Regis. Interſt* and *Refert* require theſe Ablatives *Mea, Tua, Sua, Noſtra, Veſtra, Cujus.* And *Eſt* theſe Nominatives *Meum, Tuum, Suum, Noſtrum, Veſtrum.*

Pœnitet, & Tœdet, Miſeret, Pudet, & Piget optant
Accuſativum Perſonæ, cum Genitivo.

Theſe 5 Verbs require the Acc: of the Perſon, with the Gen: of the Thing; as *Pœnitet, Pudet me Peccati. Piget, Tœdet me Vitæ. Miſeret me tui.* Or the Gen: may be changed into an Infinitive; as *Pœnitet me peccati, or peccaſſe &c.*

Verba Obliviſcor, Reminiſcitur, atque Recordor,
Et Memini, Memoror patrium quartumve requirunt.

Theſe 5 Verbs require the Gen: or Acc: as *Obliviſcor, Reminiſcor, Recordor leſionis, or leſionum.*

Adverbs Governing the Genitive.

Temporis, atque Loci, Quantique adverbia quædam
Exoptant patrium: dic, venimus illius Ergo.

Adverbs of *Time, Place* and *Quantity,* alſo *Ergo* for *Cauſa* require the Gen: of Time; as *Nunc, Tunc temporis. Interea loci.* Of Place; as *Longe, Juſquam, Minime gentium:* Of Quantity; as *Abunde, Aſſatim patrum, Pauci, Satius, Parum vini.* Note *En, Ecce* have the Nom: or Acc: after them:

them: *Ab, Ob, Proh, Hen, Hem*, may have the Nom: Acc: or Voc: after them: *Hei*, and *Vz* the Dat:

The Dative governed.

The Dative after E S T.

Dat substantans Verbum, fixo comitante, Dativum.

Est (pro habeo) requires the Dat: of the person, with a Nom: of the Thing; as *Est mihi liber. Sunt nobis pennæ.*

Dant binos Ternos *Sum, Duco, Do*, similesque.

Est (pro affero) also *Duco, Do, Verto, Habeo, Dono, Tribuo*, require two Dat, the first of the person, the second of the Things; as *Regina est nobis præsidio. Quod aliis vitio vertis, id tibi ne laudæ duxeris.*

The Dat: after Verbs, and Adjectives.

Ternum vox quævis acquisitiva requirit.

All verbs, and many Adj; may have a Dat: case of the person, or Thing which receiveth any profit or disprofit, and these kind of Verbs and Adj; are said to be put *Acquisitively*. Verbs; as *Malefacito nemini; Benefacito omnibus; Cede Majori; Conserva mihi hunc librum; Narra mihi historiam; Non omnibus dormio. Tibi aras, tibi Seris, tibi occas, tibi metis. Canq; progressui, or receptui. Vultis dominabitur Argis. Noceo nemini.* But *Lado* requires the Acc: as *Lado neminem*. Adjectives; as *Benignus omnibus, Fiduus amicis, Gratus cuique. Utilis rei publica. Molestus Amicis. Perniciosus patriæ. Obnoxius Saluti. Infestus hostibus, Gravis Stomacho. Secundus nulli.*

Hæc casum ternum cupiunt, quandoque Secundum; Affinis, Similis, Communis, par propriusque; Finitimus, Fiduus, Conterminus, atque Superstes, Consciuss, & Socius, Conformis, sive propinquus, Et Vicinus, Amicus, avel jungi his Alienus.

These Adjectives require commonly the Dat: and but seldom the Gen; *Similis patris* or *patræ, Consciuss, Sceleris, or Sceleris. Alienus, consilio* or *consilio.*

Multa regunt Ternum quæ constant Præposituris.

Scilicet *Ante, Sub, In, Post, Præ, Super, Inter, Ad, Ob, Con*

Verbs compounded with *ante, sub, in* &c; require a Dat; as *Antecella omnibus, Meo subestis imperio. Infidet equo, Postponit pecuniam famæ*

*Præripuit mihi librum. Parentes suis liberis sæpe supersunt. Interesse si-
na concienzi. Affidet mihi. Nocturnum studium Saluti obest. Componere
magna parvis. Some of these Verbs have also the Acc: as Antecello, An-
teco, Incedo, because the prepositions wherewith they are compounded go-
vern the Acc.*

Ternum donabunt Impersonalia verba.

Impersonal Verbs require the dat; as *Consert, Contingit, Stat, Dolet, Evenit, præstat, Restat mihi.*

Dicito sed Spectat, res Pertinet, Attinet ad me.

These 3 Impersonal Verbs have the Acc. with *ad*, as *Hic liber Attinet, Pertinet, Spectat ad me.*

Ternum pro quarto, aut Sexto cum præposituris Ponimus; It Clamor Cælo pro more poetæ.

The poets often use the dat: for the acc: or abl: with a præposition; as
Clamor Cælo, for *ad Cælum*. *Nec cernitur ulli*, for *ab ullo*.

In bilis, ac in dus, poscunt nonnulli dativum.

Verbals in *bilis*, and futures in *dus*, require the Dat. as *pax optabilis om-
nibus. Impenetrabilis armis. Rex amandus omnibus. Flendus mihi.*

Quadam, more patrum, capiunt Adverbia Ternum

Some Adverbs require the Dat. after the manner of the Adjectives from
whence they are derived, as *Petrus facit inutiliter sibi. Canit similiter huic;*
for *inutilis, similis* require the Dat.

The Accusative Governed.

Activum Verbum post se Quartum retinebit.

Verbs of an active signification govern the Acc. as *Time Deum. Vene-
rare parentes. Loquere pauca.* Sometimes a word materially taken as *Flu-
de penna; Conjugæ Amo*; or the whole phrase after the Verb. is put for
the Acc. as *Sic ubi sit frater meus. Nostin quæta sit hora.*

Quartum Neutra regunt, active sumpta, frequenter.

Neuter Verbs put for Actives require the Acc. as *Quem hic manet, pro
expectas. Corydon ardebat Alexin, pro Vehementer amabat.*

Cognati Quartum sermonis Neutra tenebunt.

Neuter verbs govern the Acc. of a near signification; especially, when an Adj. is joyned with it; as *Curro cursam. Vivo vitam jucundam. Eo iter longum.* Or the Acc. may be changed into an Abl. as *Vivo vitam hilarem, or vita hilari.*

Accusativum Quanti verbum omne requirit.

Any verb whether Active, Neuter &c. can govern the Acc. of Quantity; as *Multum tremo. Nil miror: Homo homini quid præstat.*

Quantum sic quadam Græcorum more tenebunt.

The Poets make passive, and Neuter verbs govern the Accus. in imitation of the Greek; as *Petrus rubet faciem. Vulneratur caput. Truncatur brachium.*

Compositum verbum casum dat præposituræ.

Many Verbs govern the Acc; or Abl; by vertue of the preposition where-with they are compounded, as *Adeamus Scholam. Omni spe decidit. Exeo, Egredior domum, or domo, fore, ex, and extra* in composition have the same power. The preposition may also be repeated after the verb; as *Adeamus ad Scholam. Exiit ex urbe.*

**Celo, Rogo, & Doceo, varios jungunt sibi Quartos :
Sed Passiva regunt unum tantummodo Quartum.**

Celo; and verbs of asking; as *Rego, Oro, Obsecro, Peto, Posco, Pestulo;* also of Teaching; as *Doceo Dedoceo, &c.* require two Acc; the first of the person; the second of the Thing; as *Doceo te Grammaticam. Rego præceptorem veniam. Celavit me librum.* Their passive Verbs have only the Acc. of the Thing, the Accusative of the person being changed into a Nom; as *Rego te veniam, tu rogaris a me veniam. Doceo discipulos Grammaticam, discipuli docentur Grammaticam. Supplicio* governs the dat; by reason of its composition.

Dant quartum Decet, Juvat, & Delectat, Oportet.

These 4 Verbs require the Acc. of the person; with the Infinitive; as *Juvat, delectat, me Studere.* At more Græco cum Dat; as *Quando ita tibi Juvat.*

Præterit, & Fallit, Latet, & Fugit adjice quarto.

These 4 verbs have also the Acc. but want the Infinitive; as *Te non præterit, quam sit difficile. Non me fugit.*

Syntax.

Of the Infinitive Mood.

Verbo finito Modus infinitus adhæret;
Mobilibusque etiam subjungi sæpius optat.

Infinitives are governed by verbs, or Adjectives; as *Cupio scire. Vereor dicere. Cupidus scire. Dignus amari.*

Of Participles, Gerunds and Supines.

Verbum Participans sequitur, primumque Supinum
Active signans: pariterque Gerundia jungit.

Participles, Gerunds, and Supines govern the same Case that their verbs govern; as *Repetens -endi, endo, -endum, repetitum, repetiturus lectionem*; because we say *repeto lectionem*.

Mobile vel Fixum regit id quod definit in *DI*.

The gerunds in *Di* are governed of Adjectives and Substantives; as *Cupidus descendendi. Tempus legendi.*

In *DO* præcedunt *In, Ab, Ex, Cum, De*, similesque.

The Gerunds in *Do* are govern'd of *In, ab, ex, cum, de*; as *vaco a scribendo, de vivendo. In legendo*. Or the prep: may be understood; as *Sum decessus legendo. Disces Scribere Scribendo*.

In *DUM* finitis *Ad, Ob, Inter, & Ante*, præibunt.

The Gerunds in *Dum* are govern'd of *ad, ob, inter, ante*; as *ad Scribendum*: but more ornately *Scribendi gratia. Inter cenandum. Ante domandum*.

*DUM*que, necesse notans, petit, est comitante, Dativum.

When the Gerund in *Dum* denotes necessity, it is made by *est* with a Dat. as *Legendum est mihi. Moriendum est omnibus*.

Of Supines.

Verbis, quæ motum signant, prius adde Supinum.

The first supine followeth a Verb of motion; as *eo piscatum. Eo præsensum*.

Mobilibus subsunt bene posteriora supina.

The latter supine followeth an Adj; as *Turpe distu. Indignum distu*.

Of Time.

Da sextum casum, si tu per *Quando* rogaris.

The Noun of time answering to the question *When?* is put in the Abl. as *Quando venit Rex?* Resp. *Die Saturni, hora Septima.*

Quamdiu amat *Quartum*, quandoque reponito *Sextum*.

The Noun of time answering to the Question *How long?* is put in the Acc: and but seldom in the Abl. as *Quamdiu Studuisti?* Resp: *duas horas* or *duabus horis*: or we may say *Studui per duas horas.*

Of Place.

1 Post *Ubi* da Patrio nomen: 2 sed nomina poscunt *Sextum*, si Ternæ, vel sint Pluralia tantum.

1 The proper name of a City, or Town answering to the Question *Where?* is put in the Gen. as *Ubi est Rex?* *Roma, Londini, Edinburgi.*

2 But if the Name of a City, or Town be of the Third Declension, or want the singular number, then it is put in the Abl: as, *Ubi est Rex?* Resp. *Athenis, Carthagine, or Carthagini, Rure or Ruri.* Also these *Militia Belli, Domi, Humi,* follow this Rule.

Quæstio si fuerit per *Quo*, tunc ponito *Quartum*.

The proper name of a City, or Town answering to the Question *Whether?* is put in the Acc. as *Quo ivit Rex?* Resp: *Romam, Londinum, Carthaginem, Athenas, Parisios.* Also *ivit domum, Rus.*

Responde *Sexto* si *Qua*, five *Unde* rogaris.

The proper name of a City, or Town answering to the Question *Which way, or Whence?* is put in the Abl: as *Qua ivit? unde venit Rex?* Resp. *Roma, Londino, Edinburgo, Carthagine, Athenis, Parisiis.* Also *venit Rure, Domo.* We say also, *venit Edinburgum Londino, or per Londinum.*

Obs: 1 The names of Citys, or Towns belonging to the foresaid Rule admit a preposition, if you add an Adj: or *Urbs*, or *Oppidum* to them; as *In opulento Londino natus est. Profectus est ad dictas Athenas. Ivit ad domum paternam. Est in Urbe Londino.*

Obs: 2 Any other name of Place, or Country, Island, River, Hill, &c. seldom wants a prep: as *Rex est in Scotia, Anglia. Cæsar pervenit ad Rhenum, ad Ænam. Ivit ad Templum, ad Forum. Est in Foro, Templi Cubiculo, &c.*

Of Distance of Place.

Vult *Quartum*, *Sextum*ve loci Distantia casum.

The distance, from place to place, is put in the Acc; or Abl; as *Glasgow distat Edinburgo triginta Milliaria, or milliaribus.*

Of Prepositions.

A Preposition is so called, because it is placed before the Case which it governs; except *Usque, Tenus, and Versus.*

1 Vult *Ad* cum sociis Quartum: 2 velut *Absque* Latinum.

1 These govern the Acc: *Ad, apud, ante, adversum, vel adversus, cis, citra, circa, vel circum, circiter, contra, erga, extra, intra, inter, infra, supra, juxta, ob, pone, propter, prope, per, prater, post, penes, secus, secundum, trans, ultra, as venit ad forum. Prandet apud Patrem, &c.*

2 These govern the Abl: *a, ab, absque, abs, cum, coram, clam, de, e, ex, pro, pra, palam, sine, procul, tenus. As a pueritia. Ab illo, Absquevis homine. &c.*

Sub, Super, In, Subter Quartum, Sextumve requirunt.

These govern the Acc; or Abl; under various significations; for which see the new Method.

The Ablative Governed.

A comitante, vel *Ab*, dant Sextum plurima Verba.

Passive, Neuter, and also some Active verbs require the Ablative with *a* or *ab*, as *Amor a Patre. Osculor a Matre. Accepi ab illo. Distat ab Urbe. Audivi hoc a Matre.* But the Poets often change this Ablative into a Dative, as *nec cernitur ulli, for ab ullo. Eripuit, Surrepuit mihi librum, for a me.*

Note. Some Adjectives follow this Rule, with the preposition *ex* preff or understood; as *Integer a vitiis. Castus a venere. Natus, Satus, Ortus, Editus, Sanguine Divum, or ex sanguine divum. Also, poculum ex auro sup: factum. Fecit cathedram ex ligno.* For the preposition is usually exprest with the matter whereof any thing is made.

Instrumenta dabis Sexto, Causamque, Modumque.

The *Instrument* wherewith, the *Cause* why, and the *Manner* how a thing is done, are put in the Abl; without a preposition. 1 The *Instrument*; this answereth to the Question, Wherewith? as *Scribo calamo. Scindo panem cultro. Stricito gladio me adortus est.* 2 The *Cause*, this answereth to the Question, Why, wherefore? as *Pallidus metu. Taceo pudore. Horreo frigore. Rubescit ignorantia. Rex dei gratia, & jure hereditario.* 3 The *Manner*, this Answereth to the Question, How, or aliter what manner? as *Submissa voce cantat. Lento gradu procedit. Suo more docet. Tervis me aspexit Oculis. Arte, non dolo te vici.*

Note;

Notes: the *Cause* and *Manner* sometimes admit a preposition; as *Pallidus metu* or *pro metu*: Also *ob* or *propter metum*. *Magna cum modeste loquitur*.

Dat Patrium aut Sextum tibi Copia, sicut Egestas.

Adjectives, and Verbs of plenty or want, require commonly the Abl. and sometimes the Gen: as *Dives pecoris*: *Plenus vini* or *vina*: *Expers fraudis* or *fraude*: *Purus sceleris* or *scelere*: *Abundat divitiis*: *Liber sceleris* or *scelere*: *Vacat culpa*: *Egeo, Indigeo aris* or *are*.

Adj: *Copia*, *Abundans*, *Dives*, *Facundus*, *Plenus*, *Satur*, *sed Distentus*, *Gravidus*, *Refertus* fere semper cum Abl: Adj: *Inopia*, *Egens*, *Impers*, *Inops*, *Inanis*, *Immunis*: Verba *Copia*, *Abundo*, *Affluo*, *Compleo*, *Cumulo*, *Impleo*, *Repleo*, *Scateo*, *Mano*, *Luxurio*, *Saturo*. Verba *Inopia*, *Deficio*, *Destitutor*, *Egeo*, *Indigeo*.

Indignus, Dignus, Contentus, Præditus, Orbis, Et Vacuus, Cassus dant Sextum sive Secundum.

As *dignus laude*: *præditus virtute*, *vacuus laboris*: But they seldom require the Gen.

Dant sextum Fungor, Potior, Fruor, Utor, Abutor, Indigeo, Careo, Vescor, Beo, Victito, Pascor.

As *Fungor Officio*: *Potior regno*, &c. Some of these verbs have also the Acc; as *Mea bona utuntur*: *Operam abutitur*: *Fungitur Officium*, *Urben potiri*.

1 Da Pretium Sexto; 2 Nonnunquam rite Secundo.

1 Verbs of Buying, Selling, and Valuing, require the Abl. of the price, with the Acc; of the thing bought; as *Emi librum solido*: *Vendidi cultrum duobus assibus*: *Æstimo te centum libris*. 2 But Verbs of Buying, Selling, and Valuing, require these Genitives, *Tanti*, *Quanti*, *Tantidem*, *Quanticunque*, *parvi*, *Minoris*, *Minimi*, *Magni*, *Majoris*, *Maximi*, *multi*, *Plurimi*, *Plurimi*, *Nihil*, *Nauci*, *Flocci*; as *Emi, Vendidi equum magni*: *Æstimo te nihili*, *Nauci*, &c; We say also *emi, vendidi melius, vilius, Carius* Adverbially. *Valeo* requires sometimes the Acc; but more commonly the Abl.

Verbs *Emendi*; *Emo*, *Compare*: *Vendendi vendo, venundo, veneo*: *Æstimandi, Æstimo, Curo, Facio, Pendo, Duco*.

Mobile mensuræ dat Quartum, sive Latinum.

Altus, Crassus, Densus, Longus, Latus, profundus govern the measure of a thing in the Acc; or Abl. as *Turris alta trecentos pedes*, or *trecentis pedibus*: *Hic liber est crassus duos digitos* or *duobus digitis*.

Mensuræ excessum Sexto solummodo profer.

The Excess of Measure is only put in the Abl: after an Adj: or Verb: as
excedo te digito. Sum Longior te capite. Item modico doctior: Digito
te te procerior.

extum da Medio gradui: *Pretiosius auro.*

The Comparative degree governs the Abl. as *Candidior nive*, or *quam*
est: but more ornately *Candidior nive.*

ed Medius, dictus de binis, dat Genitivum.

But a comparative which is spoken of two persons, (or things of the same
 Nature) governs the Gen: plur: as *Carolus est senior fratrum: si duos in-*
elligas fratres: Dextra est fortior manuum.

Poscit *Opus sextum fixum; sic postulat Usus.*

Opus (sub. indecl:) and *Usus* (signifying need) require the Abl. as *Opus*
est mihi libro: Usus est filio decem argenti minis: Opus (Adj: Indec:) a-
 grees with it's Subj: as *Opus est mihi liber: Opus est nobis Dux.*

absque regente, duos Sextos tu sæpe videbis.

The Abl: Case absolute is made thus.

Cum, Dum, Ubi, Postquam, being left out, the Nom: before, or the Acc.
 after the Verb may be turned into an Abl. and the Verb into a participle a-
 greeing therewith; as *Dum præceptor docet*, into *præceptore docente: cum*
ec dixisset; into hoc dicto.

All Figures in Sentences Reduced to Ellipsis.

Ellipsis is when one word or more are wanting to make up a regular
 Construction, as *Ubi ad Diana veneris* [sup. templum] All Figures in
 sentences may be reduced to *Ellipsis*; 1 *Appositio*; as *Urbs Roma* [Sup:
 ens, or quæ est, or dicitur] 2 *Evocatio*; as, ego pauper canto [sup: qui sum]
 3 *Syllepsis*, vel *Conceptio*; as ego et tu studemus: [i. e. nos] tu & ille stu-
 detis [i: es vos] *duo enim singularia Aquipollent plurali*: 4 *Prolepsis*; as,
 duæ aquilæ volaverunt; hæc ab oriente, illa ab occidente [sup: hæc aquila
 volavit, et illa aquila volavit] 5 *Zeugma*; as *Iratus Rex est Reginaque*
 [sup: irata] nihil hic nisi carmina desunt [sup: deest] 6 *Antiptosis*; as,
 venit in mentem illius diei [sup, recordatio] multa id genus [sup, secundum]
 7 *Synthesis*; as *Elephas gravis* [sup, femina] 8 *Synecdoche*; as, *scæmina*
candida collum [sup; Secundum] vel *collo* [sup, cum] 9 *Gracismus*; as, al-
 bus dentes (sup, secundum)

Elegancies

Elegancies of placing.

1 The Subj. in the voc; case hath both it's Adj; and verb in the Imperative mood before it self; as *vale mi Cicero*; 2 The Case governed is placed before the word governing it; as, *pauci dolorem ferre potuerunt*: 3 The Verb is placed almost always in the end of the sentence, as *munitissimam hostium civitatem Caesar occupavit*: 4 The Relative is placed before the Antecedent; as *Quos amo, hos castigo*. 5 The Interrogative is placed in the end of the sentence; as *partes orationis quot sunt?* 6 The Infinitive mood is placed before the Finite mood; as *Malefacere qui vult nusquam causam non invenit*. 7 Adverbs are placed before verbs; as *Laelius Scipione familiarissime utebatur*. 8 The Adj; is placed before the Subj; with some words between; as *Gravissima est probi hominis iracundia*. 9 *Quoniam*, *Quia*, *Cum* and the like have some words before them; as *Omnes cum valemus resti aegrotis consilia damus*. 10 Prepositions are often placed between the Adj; and Subj; which they govern; as *Eadem de causa*.

Rules for Exposition.

1 Read the sentence distinctly to a point; then seek out 2 Verb agreeing with a Nom: in number and person. 2 When you see an Adj: seek out the Subj: agreeing therewith, in Gender, Number and Case. 3 When you see a Gen: Dat, Acc, or Abl. seek out the Verb, or Noun which governs it. 4 When you see an Infinitive Mood, seek out the Finite Mood which governs it. 5 When you see a Verb in the second person of the Imperative Mood, seek out the Voc, before it. 6 Take an Adverb of calling (if there be one) with the Voc. Case. 7 Words, suppressed by Ellipsis, must be supplied.



PROSODY.

A Syllable is either Long; as *Audax*; or short, as *Bene*; or Common, as *ne* in *Tenebræ*. The mark of a long Syllable is -, of short, v.

Genera

General Rules.

Vocalis longa est, si consona bina sequuntur.

A vowel before two Consonants, or x, z, j, is long; as *Mars, Bellum, Gaza, Cujus*. This Rule is called Position.

Cum muta liquidam scribens in syllaba eadem, incipitem ponas Vocalem quæ brevis esset.

A short Vowel, when a mute with a liquid begin the next Syllable, is common; as *pa* in *pater* is short, but *pa* in *patris* is common, for *t*, and *r*, are in the same syllable. So *ob* in *Obligo* is long, because *b* and *l*, are in diverse syllables. *A* in *Matër, Frater, Acer, Ater*, is long, therefore it is so in *Matris, Fratris*, &c. for a short Vowel becomes common, but a long Vowel is still the same. Mutæ sunt *b, c, d, f, g, p, q, t*. Liqui-
a, l, m, n, r.

Diphthongum produc, in Græcis, atque Latinis;

Ut *Laus, Aneas*: 2 sed præ subeunte Latina.

Vocali brevio. 3 Contracta est Syllaba longa.

1 All Diphthongs are long; as *Laus, Aneas*. 2 *Præ* before a Vowel in composition is short; as *Præit*. 3 All contracted Syllables are long; as *Coage*.

Vocalis brevis ante aliam manet usque Latinis.

Ni capit *R Fio* produc. 3 Et nomina Quintæ

servant longum, Si præsit *I* ceu *Speciei*.

4 Anceps *ius* erit patrio, producito *Alius*:

Alterius brevio. Tantum commune sit *Ohe*,

Pompei, Cai produc. 5 Conformia Junge.

Dianam varia. Longa *Aer, Dins, & Eheu*,

6 Et patrium primæ cum sese solvit in *ai*.

7 Græcorum voces haud certa lege tenentur.

1 A Vowel before a Vowel in the same word (tho *h* comes between) is short, as *Pius, Nihil*. 2 But *I* in *Fio* when *R* follows not, is long; as *Fio, fiebam, fiam*; but *i* in *fierem, fieri* is short. 3 *E* between *i* and *i* in the fifth Decl; is long; as *Dici, Speciei*. 4 Genitives in *ius*, have *i* common; as *illius, unius*. Yet these, in prose are long. 5 Also other Vocatives when *ius* is changed into *i*. 6 As *Aulai*. 7 In Greek words, a Vowel before a Vowel is often long as *i* in *Eatria*, and sometimes short; as *i* in *Sophia*.

Rules for some First Syllables

- 1 Præteritiva tenent primam Dissyllaba longam..
2 Tolle *Bibit, Scidit, & Fidit* ac *Tulit* ortaque *Do, Sto.*

1 Preters of two Syllables have the first long; as *Veni, Vidi, &c.* 2 *Bibi, Scidi, Fidi, Tuli, Dedi, Steti,* have the first Syllable short.

- 1 Corripiunt binas geminantia ceu *ceciderunt.*
2 Tolle *ceciderunt* a *Cado*; a *Pedo pepedi.*

1 When the preterit of a verb is doubled the two first Syllables are short as *Tango tetigi. Pello pepuli.* Sometimes the second is long by position as *Tetendi, pependi, &c.* 2 *Cecidi* (from *Cado*) and *pepedi* have the second Syllable long.

- 1 Cuncta supina tenent primam Dissyllaba longam.
2 Præter nata *Sero, 3 Cieo, Lino, Sto, Sino, Sisto, Do, Ruo, cum Queo, Eo, Reor*; at 4 *staturus, atum* dat

1 Supines of two Syllables have the former long. as *Visum, Lusum, &c.* 2 *Satum, Citum, Litum, Spatum, &c.* have the former short. 3 *Cieo* (2dæ.) hath *citum* short: but *Cieo* 4tæ hath *citum* long. 4 *Sta* in *statum* is long: but *sta* in *statum* is short or rather common.

Rules for Middle Syllables.

- 1 Præ *tum* vocalem de *vi* reliquis dabo longam.
2 Quæ formant aliter, correptum flecte supinum.

1 In every conjugation Supines of more than two Syllables have the Vowel before *tum*, long; if it comes from *vi* as *amavi amatum, delevi deletum, Petivi petitum, Audivi auditum.* 2 *itum* and *utum* are short when they come not from *ivi*; as *Tacui tacitum, Agnovi agnitum, Dirui dirutum.*

Of the Increase of Verbs.

A Verb is said to increase, when any person hath more Syllables, than the second of the present tense; of the Ind: mood. and the last Vowel of the second person is the first of the increase; as *amabamini*, here *ma* is the first, *be* the second, and *mi* the third Increase.

Profody.

A

A crescens produc: nisi cremento *Dare* primo.

A in the increase of a Verb is long; as *Amamus*, *Legebamus*, *Eramus*, &c. But *A* in the first increase of *Do* is short; as *Damus*, *dabam*, *dato*.

E

Ni subit *R*, produc *E* semper: 2 cum subit *R*, sit Cam socio Ternæ breve præiens. 3 protrahe *reris*. 4 Semper *E* corripitur præ *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, 5 *beris* adde. 6 In reliquis produc; quamvis 7 *Steterunt* Maro dicat.

E in the increase of a Verb is long, unless *R* follows; as *Amemus*, *Amamus*, *Docemus*, *docuissimus*, *Legebam*, *Legissimus*, *Vellemus*, *Essemus*, *Fuissimus*, &c. 2 In the third Conjugation, the present of the Ind: with the first increase of the Imperf: of the Subjunctive, is short; as *ge* in *Legere* vel *Legere*, also *Legere* in the Imperat: and Int: burge in the future of the Indicative is long; as *Legar*, *Legeris*, vel *Legere*. 3. *Reris*; vel *reris* in the Imperf: of the Subj; is long; as *Legerer* *Legereris*; vel *Legerere*, *docereris* &c. 4 as *amaveram*; *amaverim*; *amavero*; *docueram*; *rim*; &c. 5 as *amaberis*; vel *amabere*; *doceberis*; vel *docebere*. But Verbs of the third Conjugation in *Bo* have the future of the Ind: long as *Inscribar* *inscriberis*; vel *inscribere*; 6 *E* in all other tenses (not spoken of) is long; as *amaverunt*; vel; *amavere*; *docuerunt*; *Legerunt*; *audiverunt*; 7 Yet Virgil makes this tense short; as

Obstupui steteruntque comæ, & vox faucibus hæsit,

I, O, and U,

1 *I* brevia primo cremento, dummodo ternæ Sit verbum: 2 quartæ si sit producere debes. 3 *Ivi* præterito produc. 4 sed *imus* breviato. 5 In subjunctivo *rimus*, *ritisque* licenter Invenies. *Nolito*, vel *Ito*, *Velimus* & *itis*. Et *Simus*, *sitis* produc. 6 *Erit* *U* breve; non *O*.

1 As *Legimus*, *legitis*, &c. 2 as *audimus*, *auditis*, *audito*, 3 as *petivi*, *petitum*, *audivi*, *auditum*, &c. 4. as *amavimus*; *docuimus* *audivimus*, *fuimus*, &c. 5 *rimus* and *ritis* in the Subjunctive are sometimes long and sometimes short; 6 as *Nolumus*, *Volumus*, *Sumus*, *Possumus*, *Malumus*. *Amatote*, *Esstote*.

Of the increase of Nouns.

A Noun is said to increase, when any case hath more syllables than the Nom: and the first Vowel of the Increase is that which was the last in the Nom: as *Sermonibus*, here *mo* is the first, and *ni* the second increase. The first Declension hath no Increase in the sing.

The Increase of the second Decl.

Altera clementum curtat: producit Iberi.

The increase of the second Decl: is short, as *Vir viri*, *Miser miseri*, *miseri, miserum*, &c. but *Iber, iberi, ibero, iberum*, long.

The Increase of the third Decl.

A and O

1 Semper A curtat atis. 2 Quod in O fit porrigit onis: Donat inis curtum: producitur onis ubique.

1 As *Thema Thematiss*. *2* *O* makes *onis* long; *Anio Anieniss*, and *iniss* short; as *Homo hominiss*; and *onis* long; as *Sermo sermoniss*.

C

Dices halecis, nec spernes Melchisedecis.

Halec halecis, Melchisedec Melchisedecis, long.

E

Davidis a David dices: Bogudis Bogud optat.

David Davidis short or *Davidis* long. *Bogud Bogudis* short;

L

1 Mas tibi curtat alis. 2 Neutrum producitur alis; 3 Elis, cum Solis produc. 4 Reliquis breviatis.

1 As *hic Hannibal Hannibaliss*. *2* *Hoc Animal animaliss*. *3* *Daniel Danieliss*. *Sol solis*. *4* *Contul consuliss*. *Vigil vigiliss*.

N

1 On nimis incertum est. 2 En inis breve. 3 Cætera produc.

1 As *Babylon babyloniss* long. *Demon demoniss* short. *2* *Flumen fluminiss*. *3* *Pean Peaniss*. *Siren Sireniss*. *Delphin Delphiniss*.

R

1 *Aris* produco neutris, *Nectar*, *Jubar* aufer.
 Protrahe *Nar naris*, *Furis*, *Veris*, *Recimeris*,
Byzer, *Ser*, & *Iber*. 2. In *ter* græcum *athere* dempto.
 3 *Oris* ab *or* produc. 4 *Cum* neutris, corripe *Græca*.
Arboris & *Memoris* brevies; 5 *Indictaque* cuncta.

1 As hoc *Calcar Calcaris* long. But hic *Cæsar Casaris* short 2 *Crater*
crateris long. 3 *Honor honoris* long. 4 Hoc *Marinor Marmoris*, *Aquor*
Aquoris, &c. Hic *Nector*, *Hector-oris* short. 5 *Mulieris*, *Martyris*
Gutturis short.

A S

1 *Aris* ab *as* produc. ab *Anas anatis* breviato.
 2 *Cætera* corripies. *Vasis* producitur apte.

1 As *Pietas pietatis* long, &c. 2 *Mas maris*. *Pallas pulladis*, *Lampas*
lampadis short. Also *Vas vadis* short, but *Vas vasis* long.

E S

1 *Es* breviat. *Tollas Locuples*, *Mercesque Quiesque*,
Hares: 2 *Sic etis* longabunt plurima *Græca*.

1 As *Miles Militis*, *Interpres interpretis*, *Ceres cereris* short, &c. 2
Magnes Magnetis, *Lebes lebetis*, *Tapes tapetis* long.

I S

Is breviat. *Samnis*, *Glis*, *Lis*, *Dis*, tolle *Quirisque*.

As *Pulvis pulveris*, *Sanguis Sanguinis*, *Lapis lapidis*, *Charis cha-*
ritis &c. short. But *Sainnis samnis*, *Glis gliris*, &c. have the penult
 long.

O S

Protrahit *os*: tria corripiunt *Bos*, *Compos*, & *Impos*.

As *Cos cotis*, *Custos custadis* long. *Bos bovis*, *Compos compotis*, *Impos*
mpotis have the penult short.

U S

1 *Us* breviat. 2 *Tollas præ dis, ris, tis*, quod habebit
 U: præter *Pecudis*, *Ligurisque*, *Intercutis* adde.
 3 *Atque Gradus Medii* semper penultima longa est.

1 As *Corpus corporis*, *Venus veneris* &c. 2 *Palus paludis*, *Tellus telluris*, *Rus ruris*, *Virtus virtutis* &c: 3 As *Melius melioris*, *Pejus pejoris*.

Bs, Ps, Ms, T.

1 Consona cum præit S, patrii penultima curta est.
2 Hinc *Cyclops*, *Seps*, *Gryps*, *Conops*, *Cercops*, removeto, *Plebs*que, *Europs*, *Hydrops*. *Capitis Caput* abbreviabit.

1 As *Celebs celibis*, *Inops inopis*, *Hyems hyemis*: 2 *Cyclops cyclopis*, &c: have the penult Syllable of the Gen: short.

X

1 *Prægis* vocalem brevio: producito *Lex*, *Rex*.
2 *Ex icis* abbreviat; *vibex* nisi. 3 Cætera produc.
Corripe Pix, & *Onyx*, *Fornix*, cum *Appendice*, *Varix*
Atq; Volux, *Dux*, *Nux*, *Crux*, *Fax*, *Nex*, *Nixq*, *Calyxq*;

1 As *Grex gregis*, *Remex remigis*, *Conjux conjugis*, &c: 2 *Vertex verticis*, &c: 3 *Pax pacis*, *Vox vocis*, *Felix felicitis*, &c.

The Plural Increase of Nouns.

A, E, I, O, U.

Pluralis numerus si crescit protrahit usque

A, simul E, simul O: tamen U brevis I que manebit.

A; E, O, in the Plural increase are long; as *pennarum*, *ventorum*, *dierum*, *rerum*; but U, and I are short; as *Artubus*, *Sermonibus*.

Annotations on first and middle Syllables.

1 In words of two Syllables the Quantity of the former is known by pronounciation, if you prefix a preposition; as *Sanus*, thus *Sanus* is long and this is easily discovered by prefixing *in*, as *insanus*; Likewise *pe* in *Peto* is short, which you will observe if you prefix *re*, as *repeto*.

2. In words of three Syllables, the Quantity of the middle Syllable is known by the pronounciation; as *Homines*, thus *Homines* must be pronounced with the middle syllable short; and cannot be pronounced, *Homines*, with the middle long.

3. In words of four Syllables, the Quantity of the middle Syllables is known by reducing them to three Syllables; as *gi* in *virgine-us* is short, because *gi* in *virginis* is so, likewise *gr* in *legeremus* is short because it is so in *legerem*.

Rules

Rules for Final Syllables.

A

1 *A* declinatum brevia. 2. sed protrahe sextum.
 Ex Recto longo vocitantem protrahe Græcum.
 Non flexum produc. 5 *Put* *Sic Ita*, cum *Quia* demas.

1. *A* in the end of a declined noun is short as *Bella*, *Lumina*, 2 as *Anna*, *Mula*. 3. as *mā* in the voc: *Thoma* is long, because it is long in the nom: *Thomas*: 4 *A* in the end of Verbs or Nouns undeclined, is long; as *Amā*, *Frustra*, *Præterea*. 5 *A* in *Put* *Ita*, *Quia*, is short.

E

1 *E* brevia. 2 primæ produc; 3 & nomina quintæ.
 4 Junge *doce* & socios. 5 Monosyllaba protrahe. 6 demptis
 Encliticis. Tantum *Bene*, cum *Male*, sic *Mage* curtas.
 7 At bene produces Adverbia cuncta secundæ.

1 As *Mare*, *docere*, *Rite*. 2 as *Penelope*. 3 as *re*, *die*, also it's compounds *Hodie*, *Quotidie*; 4 as *Doce*, *Stude*, *Vide*: 5 *Me* *Te*, *Se*, also their compounds *Meme*, *Sese*. 6 *Que*, *ve*, *ne*, as *Amaque* *Deosque*: to which add *ce*, *pte*, as *Hisce*. *Meapte*: 7 as *Docte*, *Doctissime*. Note *Erme*, *Fere*, and *obe* are also long.

I

1 *I* Longum pono. 2 vocitantem contraho Ternæ;
 3 Sæpeque Græcorum Ternum *Minoidi* testis.
 Sed *Nisi* sive *Quasi*, *Mihi*, *Ibi*, *Sibi*, *Ubi*, variabis,
 Et *Tibi*, junge *Cui*. 4 Finita per *I* breviabis.

1 As *venti*, *Legi*. 2 The voc: of the third Declension is short; as *Phyllis* *Phylli*. 3 as *Di*, in *Paridi* is short when it is considered as a Greek termination, but long when considered as a Latin one: 4 as *Moly*, *Apy*.

O

1 *O* commune datur. 2 Produc monosyllaba; 3 jungens
 Cum Terno, sextum: 4 atque Adverbia nomine nata.
 At variabo *Cito*, cum *Sedulo*, *Mutuo*, *Crebro*,
Seroque. Sit curtum *Modo* solum. Sed breviari
 5 *Ergo* pro *Causa* non vult. 6 Produco quaterno

In Casu nomen, fit cujus in *us* Genitivus.

7 O Patrii produc. 8 variato Gerundia cuncta.

1 As *Servo*, *Amo*: 2 *Do* *sto*, *Pro*: 3 as *Libro*, *Templo*: 4 *Tanto*, *Quanto*, *Multo*, *Falso*: 5 O in *Ergo* (when taken for *Causa*) is long: 6 Quaterno Casu, *i*, *e*, in quatuor Casibus; as *Dido*, *Echo*, 7 as *Androgeos* *Andræo*: 8 *Amando*, *Docendo*.

U, B, D, T,

U Semper produc. 2 B, D, T corripe semper.

1 As *Cornu*: 2 as *Ab*, *Sub*, *Sed*, *Caput*.

C

1 C produc: præter *Nec*, *Donec*. Sed variabis *Hic* bene pronomen: *Fac* verbum jungimus isti.

1 As *Dic*, *Hoc*, *Sic*. &c.

L

1 L breve fit. 2 Cum *Sol*, *Sal*, *Nil*, tolluntur Hebrææ.

1 As *Animal*. 2 But *Sol*, *Sal*, *Nil*; are long. Also Hebrew words as *Michael*.

N

1 N produc. demas *An*, *In*, & 2 prolem; *Tamen*, atque *Forsitan*, & *Forsan*, *Viden*; 3 huic conformia junge.

4 Quod dat *inis* curtum est; velut 5 *on* quod *tertia* nescit. 6 Corripitur Quartus quando brevis ultima recti est.

1 As *Non*, *Sin*; 2 *Dein*, *Proin*. 3 *Nostin* *Egon*. 4 *Carmen* *Peñen*. 5 as *Ilion* *Iliz*, *Synodos* *Synodon*, in the Acc. 6 as *Maria* *Marian*, *thor* *Thomas*, *Thoman* long.

R

1 R brevies. 2 Produc, cujus dat *Patrius* *eris*; *Et* *Cur*, *Hir*, *Far*, *Lar*, *Nar*, *Par*, *Fur*, sicut & *Æther*.

1 As *Pater*, *Fur*. 2 *Ver*; *Crater*; &c. also *Cur*, *Hir*, &c.

AS

1 As produc. 2 Ternæ pluralis corripe Quartum, 3 Simul & as *Rectus*, per *adis* dum *patrius* exit.

1 As *Pietas*: *Añas*. 2 *Lampas* *Lampades*; or *Lampadas*: *Tros* *Troes* *Troas*. 3 *Lampas* *Lampadis*.

Profody

59

ES

Ponitur *es* longum. 2 Pluralia corripe *Græca*,
Quæ crescunt; Velut *es* de *Sum*, *Penes* additur illi:
Cum neutris. 4 Et si Patrio penultima curta est
Ternæ. Tolle *Ceres*, *Aries*, *Paries*, *Abies*, *Pes*.

1 As *Dies Ames*. 2 Greek Nouns increasing have the Nom: and
Voc: Plur: short, as *Lampades*; but not the Acc: 3 as *Hippomanes*. 4
Es in the Nom: and Voc: Sing: of the third Decl: is short; if the penult of
the Gen: be so; as *Miles*; *Militis*. *Seges* *Segetis*.

IS

Is brevio. 2 Verum Plurales protrahe Casus:
I: que quod in Patrio mutatur in *itis*, & *inis*,
Aut *entis*. Varia *Glis*, *Vis*. 4 Persona secunda
Protrahit *is*, quoties *itis* Plurale reponit.

1 As *Lapis*; *Amatis*; *estis*; 2 As *Pennis*; *Ventis*; *Omnis*; *Urbis* for
Omnes or Omneis; or Urbeis; 3 as *Samnis* *Samnitis*; *Salanis*; *Salaminis*,
Simois *Simoentis*. 4 *Is* in the Sing: is long, when *itis* is so in the Plur: as
Audis *Auditis*; *Velis*; *velitis*; *Possis*; *possitis*;

O S

1 *Os* produc. 2 Patrius brevis est & *Compos* & *Impos*,
Osque *offis* præbens. 3 Rectos breviato secundæ.
4 *Os* recti produc, quoties tibi Patrius *O* dat.

1 As *Mos*, *Flos*. 2 *Lampas* *Lampados*, 3 *Synodos* vel *Synodus*. 4 *Androgeos* *Androgeo*, &c.

U S

1 *Us* Correpta datur. 2 Monosyllaba cum Genitivis
Ternæ, vel Quartæ produc. 3 Numerive secundi
In Quarta Primum, Quartum, Quintumque 4 & in *Uris*
Dumve *utis* Patrius, vel in *udis* & *untis*, *odisve* est,
5 Aut Quintus fit in *U*, Longus tum Rectus habetur.

1 As *Ventus* *Amamus*. 2 Rus Dido *Didus* hujus *Fructus*. 3 hi, hos &
Fructus. 4 *Tellus* *Telluris*. *Virtus* *Virtutis*, *Palus* *Paludis*, *Opus* *O-*
puntis, *Tripus* *Tripodis*. 5 *Panthus* *Panthu*.

I

Prosody

Of Defective and Compound Words.

Of Derivative words.

Derivata Patris servabit dictio normam.

Derivatives usually keep the Quantity of their Primitives ; as *mo* in *moveo* is short, therefore it is so in *moves*, *movet*, &c. *Movebam* *bas*, &c. *Movebo* *bis*, &c. *Move* *moveo*, &c. *Moveam* *as*, &c. *Movere* *endi*, *do*, *dum*, *ens* : But *mo* in *Movi* is long, therefore it is so in *Moveram*, *rim*, *issem*, *ere*, *isse*. Likewise *gui* in *sanguinis* is short, therefore it is so in *sanguineus*.

Quadam a brevibus deducta primam producant ; ut

Vox vocis L. a voco B.

Junior L. a Juvenis B.

Lex Legis L. a Lego B.

Mobilis L. a Moveo B.

Rex Regis L. a Rego B.

Humanus L. ab Humo B.

Quadam a Longis deducta, primam corripium ; ut

Dux Ducis B. a Duco L.

Genui B. a Gigno L.

Dicax B. a Dico L.

Fragilis B. a Frango L.

arena B. ab areo L.

Sopor B. a Sopor L.

Obs: In this Table L. denotes Longa, and B. Brevis.

Of Compound Words.

- 1 Simplicis observat Mensuram Compositivum ;
- 2 Tolle *Dicus*, 3 *Nihilum*, cum 4 *Pronubus*, *Innubus* atq;
- 5 *Agnitus*, 6 *Ambitus*, cum *Cognita*, 7 *Semisopitus*,
- 8 *Pejerat* a *Furo*, cum *Dejerat*. 9 *Ast* variatur
- Connubium*. 10 *Contra patrem Comitia* dicas.

1 A Compound word hath the same quantity with it's simple ; although a Diphthong, or Vowel be changed ; as *Lu* in *Ludo* ; and *Le* in *Lado* are long ; therefore *Lu* in *Colludo*, and *Li* in *illido* are also long : Likewise *mo* in *Moveo*, *Movebam*, *Movebo*, *Movere* is short : therefore *Mo* in *Removeo*, *Removebam*, *Removebo*, *Remove* is also short. 2 *Di* in *Dico* is long, but *Di* in *Causidicus*, *Maledicus* is short. 3 *Hi* in *Nihilum* is short, but *Hi* in *Hilum* long. 4 *Nu* in *Nubo* is long, but *Nu* in *Pronubus*, *Innubus* short ; 5 *Ni* in *Agnitus*, *Cognitus* is short, but *No* in the simple word *Notus* is long ; 6 *Bi* in *Ambitus* when it is a Noun ;

si

Profody

is short; but when it is a participle it is long; So in *Semisopitus* is short in *Sopio* long; 8 *Ju* in *Juro* is long; but *Je* in *Pejoro*, *Dejoro*, short; *Nu* in *Nubo* is long, but *Nu* in *Connubium* is common, 10 *I* in *itum* is short, but *Me* in *Comitium* long.

The Quantity of Prepositions in Composition.

Se and Di

Se Produc & *Di*, præter *Dirimo* atque *Disertus*.

Se and *Di* in Composition are long; as *Sepono*, *Deduco*; But *Di* in *Dirimo*, and *Disertus* is short.

Re

Est *Re* Breve. at *Refert* a *Res* producito semper.

Re in Composition is short, as *Reduco*, *Repono*; but *Re* in *Refert* from, *Res* is long:

Pro

Est *Pro* Breve in Græcis: *Pro* Longum rite Latinis.
Corripies *Pronepos*, *Profugus*, *Profugit*, *Proficiscor*,
Atque *Profana*, *Professa*, *Profundo*, *Profesta*, *Profari*,
Sic *Procioque* *Proterva*, *Procelloque*. Sed variabis
Propino, *Procuro*, *Profundo*, *Propello*, *Propago*.

Pro in Greek words is short; as *Prologus*, *Propheta*; But in Latin words long; as *Produco*, *Propono*, &c. Except *pro* in *Pronepos*, &c: which is short.

Ab, *Ad*, *Ante*, *De*, *E*, &c.

Finis ubique tenent normas *Ab*, *Ad*, *Ante*, vel, *E*, *De*.

The Quantities of these prepositions are known by the Rules for last Syllables, and are also the same in Composition. So *A* in *Ab*, *Ad*, and *E* in *Ante* are short according to the Rules for last syllables, therefore they are short in Composition; as *Adeo*, *Adeo*, *Antepono*. *E* and *D* are long. therefore they are so in Composition; as *Educo*, *Deduco*.

I and *O* in the end of the former of two words compounded.

Pars si Componens finis prior *I*, vel *O* donat,
Sit Breve; *Cuncti-potens*, & *Timo-theus* manifestant;

I and O in the end of the former of two words compounded are short; as I in *Omni-potens*, *Agri-cola*, *Magni-ficus*. O in *Timo-theus*, *Ho-die*, *Quando-quidem*, *Utro-bique*.

Except, *Ti* in *Quoti-dianus*, *Quotidie*, is doubtful. Except 2 *Bi* in *Ibi-dem*, *Tibi-cen*, *Ubique*, and *Ri* in *Meri-dies* are long. Except 3 *I* in *Idem* in the Masculine is long, in the Neuter short.

Ultima cuiusque est communis syllaba Versus.

Of Accent.

Accent [']. Is the pronouncing of one syllable in a word Louder, and Longer than the rest; as *Módesty*, not *Modésty*. There are three Rules of Accenting.

1 In Dissyllables the former is still Accented; as *Pròbus* *Púrus* *Nímo*.

2 In Polysyllables if the penult be long, it is Accented; as *Impúrus*; but if the penult be short, then the Antepenult is Accented; as *impróbus*. Except *fa*, in *faci* and *faci*t and the Compounds of *Facio*; and *Fit* in Compounds of *Fio*; as *Calefáci*s *Calefáci*t. *Satisfit*, not *Cale-faci*s, *Cale-faci*t or *Satisfit*.

3 These Particles *Que*, *ve*, *ne*, always draw the Accent on the Last Syllable of the word to which they are Joyned; as *ego*, *egoque*, *hàbes*, *hàbēsne*, *ille*, *illève*.

Of Versifying.

A *Verse* is an orderly train of Measures, confin'd to a certain number of Feet.

A *Foot* is a distinct Motion of two or three syllables in each step, or Cadence of a Verse.

Dissyllabick Feet are

Pyrri-chius v v Dens.

Spon-daus - - Essent.

The Trissyllabick are

Dactylus - v v Scribere.

Anapestus v v - Pietas

Iambus

Iambus v - Dabunt *Tribrachys* v v v Canite.
Trocheus - v Error *Molossus* - - - Magnates.

These of Four syllables are.

Proceleusmaticus v v v v Celeriter The same
Choriambus - v v - Historiæ: in Verse.

Pyrrihius geminis Brevibus constare videtur.
Spondaus Longis gaudet constare duabus.
Syllaba Longa Brevis subiecta vocatur *Iambus*.
 Quod si longa Brevem præcedat, habeto *Trochaum*.
Dactylus efficitur Longa, Brevibusque duabus;
 At geminis fertur Brevibus Longaque *Anapestus*;
 Tres Breviat *Tribrachys*, totidem longatque *Molossus*;
 Vult *Proceleusmaticus* brevibus constare quaternis;
 Longa duæque Breves & Longa creant *Choriambum*.

Carmen Hexametrum.

Hexametrum senis Carmen Pedibus fit, & apte
Dactylus est quintus. Sextam sibi vult regionem
Spondaus; reliquisque locis fit ulterlibet horum.

An *Hexameter* or *Heroick* verse consists of six feet; the four first may
 be either a *Dactyl*, or *Sponde*: the fifth a *Dactyl*; the Sixth a *Sponde*; as

Carmina facturus metiri tempora disces.
 Carmina || factu || rus me || tiri || tempora || disces.

Spondaus Quintam nonnunquam vult regionem.

Sometimes we find a *Sponde* in the fifth place; as

Chara Deum soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum.
 Chara De || um sobo || les mag || num Jovis || incre || mentum

And in this Verse of Virgil there seems to be a *Proceleusmatick* in the
 fifth place, as

Adificant seclaque intexunt abiete costas.

The sense is the same, and no force upon the words by reading *Abiete*.

Carmen

Carmen Pentametrum.

Pentametrum scandens pes primus, five secundus
Dactylus, aut *Spondeus* erit: *Cæsura* subibit,
Dactylus hinc duplex, postquam *Cæsura* sequetur.

A *Pentameter* verse consists of five feet, either of the two first *Dactyl*, or *Sponde*, then a long Syllable (called *Cæsura*) ending the word after this two *Dactyls* with another long Syllable, This last Syllable with the former evens the Measure; as

Omnibus invidetas Livide, nemo tibi.

Omnibus || *invide* || *as* || *Livide* || *nemo ti* || *bi.*

Or thus, either of the two first a *Dactyl*, or *Sponde*, the third a *Sponde*, and the two last *Anapests*

Omnibus || *invide* || *as Li* || *vide ne* || *mo tibi.*

When a *Pentameter* is Joyned with an *Hexameter*, this makes an *legiack*.

Carmen Sapphicum

Quinque Pedes Sapphus carmen capit: esse *Trocheus*
Vult primus Quartusque, & Quintus: Tertius autem
Dactylus. Ipse locum fumes *Spondeæ* secundum.

A *Sapphick* Verse consists of a *Troche*, a *Sponde*, a *Dactyl*, and two *Troches*; as

Integer vita Scelerisque purus

Inte || *ger vi* || *ta Scele* || *risque* || *purus.*

A Poem of this sort is composed of three *Sapphicks*, and an *Adonic* which consists of a *Dactyl*, and a *Sponde*, as *Carmina dicunt*.

Carmen Asclepiadeum.

Vult Asclepiadis *Spondeum* versus habere
Principio; binos hinc rite capit *Choriambos*:
Pyrrichius sequitur, quo non velocior alter.

An *Asclepiadeick* Verse consists of a Sponde, two Choriamb; and a Pyrrich; as,

Mæcenas atavis edite Regibus
Mæce || nas ata vis | edite Re || gibus;

Or an *Asclepiadeick* may consist of a Sponde, a Dactyl, a long Syllable, (called *Cæsura*) and two Dactyls; as

• *Mæce || nas ata || vis || edite || Regibus*

Carmen Phaleucium.

Cum facies *Carmen*, quod composuisse *Phaleucus* Dicitur, in prima *Spondeus* erit regione; *Dactylus* inde datur: triplicem cui junge *Trochaum*

A Verse of eleven syllables (vulgo *Carmen Phaleucium* dictum) consists of Sponde, a Dactyl and three Troches; as,

Passer delicia mea puella;
Passer | delici || æ me | æ pu || ellæ;

Figures belonging to Verses.

1 *Synalepha*, is the cutting of a Vowel in the end of a word, when the following word begins with a Vowel; as,

Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant.

Sometimes the Vowel is kept in; especially in these words *Heu*, *O*, *et*

Et succus pecori & lac subducitur agnis
Heu ubi pacta fides? ubi qua furare solebas,
O Pater O hominum Divumque aterna potestas,

2 *Eclipsis*, is the cutting of *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, *um*, in the end of a word when the following word begins with a Vowel; as,

Virtutem primam esse puta compescere linguam.

Synalepha, and *Eclipsis* are sometimes made in the end of a Verse, when the following Verse begins with a Vowel; as,

Ster-

Profody

*Eternatur infelix alieno vulnere Cælumque
Adspicit &c.*

Thus *Cælum* ends the first Verse and *Quadspicit* begins the second,

*Aut dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem
Et foliis &c,*

Thus *humo* ends the first Verse; and *ret foli* begins the second.

3 *Synerefis* is the Contraction of two Vowels into one Syllable, in the same word; as in *Cui*, *Huic*, *ii*, *iisdem*, *Dehinc*, *deinde*, *deesse* &c, as

Sint Mæcenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones.

4 *Diarefis*, is when one Syllable is divided into two, as, *Silvæ* for *Sylva*; *E-voluiffe*, for *evoluisse*.

5 *Cæsura*, (or a Section) is when there remains a syllable in the end of a word, after a Foot is finished; and though the Syllable be short, yet being a Cæsura it may be used long; as,

Pecforibus inhians spirantia consulit exta.

The more of these Sections there are in a Verse, the more smoothly will the measures run; as

*Sponte sua numeros car-men veni-ebat ad aptos;
Quicquid cona-bar dicere, versus e-rat.*

*And a verse runs altogether harsh and rude, where Sections are wanting; as,

Roma mænia terruit impiger Hannibal armis.

An Hexameter Verse begins with a *Trissyllable*, and ends with a *Disyllable* or *Trissyllable*.

A Pentameter Verse should end with a *Disyllable*, or two *Monosyllables*.

Avoid many *Monosyllables*, and use *Synalapha* and *Eclipsis* as little as may be.

FINIS.

THE EXAMPLES

O F ETYMOLOGIE,

Translated into English.

EXAMPLES Of the Rules of GENDERS.

Jupiter, } Heathen
Mars, } Gods

Gabriel, an Angel's
Name.

Lucifer, the Devil.
Carolus, Charles
Jacobus, James
Rex, a King
Scriba, a Writer
Equus, a Horse
Leo, a Lyon

Juno, } Heathen
Pallas } Goddesses

Catharina, Catharine
Maria, Mary
Regina a Queen
Soror, a Sister
Equa, a Mare
Leona, a Lionsess
Patens, a Parent
Civis, a Citizen
Canis a Dog or Bitch
Comes a Companion
Glis a Rat
Vermis a Worm
Phanix a Birds name

Vultur a Vulture
Turtur a Turtle
Mus a Mouse
Lepus a Hare
Elephas an Elephant
Piscis a Fish
Bombyx a Silk-Worm
Salar a young Salmon

Passer a Sparrow
Aquila an Eagle
Mas passer the hee
Sparrow

Famina passer the Shee
Sparrow

Corvus niger a Black
Raven

Aquila fulva a brown
Eagle

Mancipium a Slave

Scortum a Whore

Templum a Church

Nihil } Nothing

Nihil }

Fas Lawful

Nefas Unlawful

Manna Heavenly food

Mammona Riches

Hir the palm of the
hand

Pondo a pound weight

Magnum A, a Capi-
tal A.

Nigrum T, the black
letter T.

Gummi Gum

Scire tuum thy know-
ledge

Velle Suum his own
inclination

Cras aliud an other day

Lux est monosyllabum

Lux is a monosyllable

Amo est verbum, Amo
is a Verb

Garumna the river
Garon

Tibris the river Tiber

Boreas } the North

Aquilo } Wind

Eurus the East Wind

Cyprus the Isle Cyprus

Britannia Britain

Corinthus Corinth

Lutetia Paris

Malus an Apple tree

Pyrus a pear-tree

Aegyptus Egypt

Scotia Scotland

Praneste } names of
Cities

Sulmo }

Tibur }

Londinum London

Robur an Oak

Acer a Mapple tree

Suber a Cork-tree

Siler

K

<i>Siler</i>	a willow tree	<i>Ordo</i>	an Order	<i>Cor</i>	the Heart
<i>Thu</i>	a Frankincense tree	<i>Ligo</i>	a Spade	<i>Marmor</i>	a Marblestone
<i>Oleaster</i>	a wild olive	<i>Cardo</i>	the hing of a Door	<i>Aquor</i>	the Sea
<i>Spinus</i>	a Thorn	<i>Margo</i>	a Margin	<i>Timor</i>	Fear
<i>Libanus</i>	a Frankincense tree	<i>Sermo</i>	a Discourse	<i>Vas Vasis</i>	a Vessel
<i>Rubus</i>	a bramble bush	<i>Dictio</i>	a Word	<i>Vas Vadis</i>	a Caution
<i>Cupressus</i>	a Cypress tree	<i>Lectio</i>	a Lesson	<i>As assis</i>	Half-penny farthing
<i>Ossa</i>	the Name of a Mountain in Thessaly	<i>Positio</i>	a Situation	<i>Tiaras</i>	an Ornament for the Head
<i>Mons</i>	a Mountain	<i>Formido</i>	Fear	<i>Pietas</i>	Godliness
<i>Hadria</i>	the Hadriatick sea	<i>Imago</i>	an Image	<i>Tudes</i>	an Hammer
<i>Sinus</i>	a Gulf of the Sea	<i>Sal</i>	Salt	<i>Poples</i>	the Hough
<i>Adamas</i>	an Adamant Stone	<i>Sol</i>	the Sun	<i>Ames</i>	a foulers staff
<i>Lapis</i>	a Stone	<i>Genu</i>	the Knee	<i>Pes</i>	the Foot
<i>Agragas</i>	a Mountain in Sicily	<i>Lac</i>	Milk	<i>Paries</i>	a Wall
<i>Eunuchus</i>	the name of a Comedy	<i>Quid</i>	What	<i>Merges</i>	a sheaf of Corn
<i>Comedia</i>	a Comedy	<i>Mel</i>	Honey	<i>Palmes</i>	a Vine branch
<i>Comes</i>	} a Comer	<i>Caput</i>	the Head	<i>Limes</i>	a Limit
<i>Cometes</i>		<i>Gluten</i>	Glew	<i>Stipes</i>	a Stake
<i>Planeta</i>	} a Planet	<i>Inguen</i>	the Groin	<i>Fomes</i>	Nourishment
<i>Planetes</i>		<i>Unguen</i>	Ointment	<i>Trames</i>	a Cross way
<i>Magnes</i>	a Load Stone	<i>Syndon</i>	Linnen	<i>Termes</i>	an Imp of a tree
<i>Lebes</i>	a Caldron	<i>Icon</i>	an Image	<i>Gurges</i>	a whirlpool
<i>Tyrannis</i>	Tyranny	<i>Pean</i>	a song in praise of Apollo	<i>Cespes</i>	a Turf
<i>Arbor</i>	} a Tree	<i>Delphin</i>	a kind of fish	<i>Dies</i>	a Day
<i>Arbos</i>		<i>Canon</i>	a Rule	<i>Hippomanes</i>	a poysonous herb
<i>Labos</i>	} Labour	<i>Carmen</i>	a Verse	<i>Æs</i>	Brass or Money
<i>Labor</i>		<i>Flumen</i>	a River	<i>Cacoethes</i>	an ill custome
<i>Diphthongos</i>	} a Diphthong	<i>Gymnasion</i>	a Colledge	<i>Nubes</i>	a Cloud
<i>Diphthongus</i>		<i>Furfur</i>	Bran	<i>Sedes</i>	a Seat
<i>Synodus</i>	} a Synod	<i>Calcar</i>	a Spur	<i>Meridies</i>	Midday
<i>Synodus</i>		<i>Guttur</i>	the Throat	<i>Vis</i>	Strength
<i>Penna</i>	a pen	<i>Cucumer</i>	a Cucumber	<i>Pollis</i>	fine flower
<i>Thema</i>	a Theam	<i>Uber</i>	a pap	<i>Axis</i>	an Axle-tree
<i>Grammaticæ</i>	a Grammar	<i>Iter</i>	a Journey	<i>Callis</i>	a path way
<i>Sedile</i>	a Seat	<i>Verber</i>	a Whip	<i>Sotularis</i>	a kind of shoe
<i>Caro</i>	Flesh	<i>Cadaver</i>	a carrion	<i>Acinacis</i>	a Shable
<i>Herpago</i>	a Cleek	<i>Ver</i>	the Spring	<i>Orbis</i>	a Circle
<i>Ligula</i>	a Ligature	<i>Spinter</i>	a Clasp	<i>Cenchrus</i>	a venomous Serpent
		<i>Tuber m, or n,</i>	Swelling	<i>Vestis</i>	a Bar
		<i>Tuber f,</i>	a kind of tree	<i>Pestis</i>	a Beam
		<i>Tuber m,</i>	a kind of apple	<i>Sanguis</i>	Blood
		<i>Linter</i>	a little Boat	<i>Fascis</i>	a Faggot
		<i>Liber</i>	a Book	<i>Fustis</i>	a Baron
		<i>Papaver</i>	poppy	<i>Mensis</i>	a Moneth
		<i>Piper</i>	pepper		<i>Collis</i>
		<i>Zinziber</i>	Ginger		

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Cloud
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Midday
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Shable
Circle
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erpent
a Bar
a Beam
Blood
Faggot
Baron
Moneth
Collis

Examples

73

Dulcis, is, e, sweet
September September
October October
November November
December December
Felix Happy
Lapis a stone

Tralleis } Cities in
Sardeis } Lydia
Gades an Island on the
 Coast of Spain

Alpes the Alps
Syrtis Quick-sands

Degener Degenerate
Vetus Old

Melior Better
Lampas a Lamp

Vigil a Watch
Supplex a suppliant

Opifex a Workman
Pugil a Champion

Artifex a Tradesmen
Strigilis a Horsecomb

Inops Poor
Memor Mindful

Consors a Companion
Compos a partaker of

Impos Unable
Degener Base

Dives Rich
Quadrupes that hath

four feet
Particeps a Sharer

Animans Imboldening
Samnis a Samnitian

Linter a little Boat
Dos Doury

Uter utris a Bottle
Os oris the Mouth

Os ossis a Bone
Glis a Rat

Faux the Jaw
Nix Snow

Nox a Night
Cor the heart

Lis strife
Cos Whetstone

Mus a Mouse

Quiris a Roman

Bos a Cow, or Ox
Gens a Nation

Cohors a band of Men
Septunx 7 Ounces

Mas the Male
Civitas a City

Canis a Dog or Bitch
Panis Bread

Vates a Poet
Juvenis a young man

Volucris a Bird
Indoles an Inclination

Proles } Offspring
Soboles }

Opes Riches
Proceres Nobles

Lemures Ghosts
Luceres a certain tribe

among the Romans
Celeres Horsemen

the Saints
Calites above

Majores predeceffors
Minores Successors

Menfis a Moneth
Manes Ghosts

Fores a Door
Poema a Poem

Epigramma an Epi-
 gram

Lampas a Lamp

Lacus a Loch
Arcus a Bow

Specus a Den
Verru a Spit

Partus a Birth
Quercus an Oak Tree

Portus an Harbour
Res a Thing

Res-publica a common
 Wealth

Alter-uter either of
 the Two

Pater-familias the
 Good-man

Juris-consultus a Law-
 yer

IRREGULAR Nouns

Jupiter a Heathen
 God

Jacobus James
Scotia Scotland

Londinum London
Tibris Tiber

Aena the Name of a
 Mountain

Ruta Rue
Triticum Wheat

Aurum Gold
Lac Milk

Butyrum Butter
pannus Cloath

Iustitia Justice
Rhetorica Rhetorick

Tot so many
Quot how many

Singuli every one
Bin two and two

Terni three and three
Unus One

Duo Two
Tres Three

Quatuor Four
Ali

The Fourth and Fifth Declensions.

Ejus anvis causa, on
 the account of that
 old Wife

Parce metu do not fear
Artus a Joint

Acus a Needle
Ficus us a Fig-tree

Tribus a Tribe

<i>Aliquot</i>	Some	<i>Ducenti</i>	2 Hundred	<i>Multus</i>	Much
<i>Quotquot</i>	as many as	<i>Trecenti</i>	3 Hundred	<i>Facilis</i>	Easy
<i>Totidem</i>	Just so many	<i>Quadringenti</i>	400	<i>Gracilis</i>	Small
<i>Megalenses</i>	kinds of	<i>Quingenti</i>	5 Hundred	<i>Agilis</i>	Nimble
	plays	<i>Mille</i>	a Thousand	<i>Similis</i>	Like
<i>Philippi</i>	the Name of	<i>Mille hominum</i>	a Thousand of men	<i>Humilis</i>	Humble
	a Town			<i>Vetus</i>	Old
<i>Saturnalia</i>	Feasts de-	<i>Mille Homines</i>	a Thousand men	<i>Mirificus</i>	Wonderful
	dedicated to Saturn			<i>Inferus</i>	below
<i>Bucolica</i>	pastoral songs	<i>Arbor vel os</i>	a Tree	<i>Superus</i>	Above
<i>Astu</i>	by Subtlety	<i>Baculus vel um</i>	a Staff	<i>Posterus</i>	Next
<i>Iusu</i>	by Command	<i>Clypeus vel um</i>	a Buck-ler	<i>Maturus</i>	Ripe
<i>Natu</i>	by Birth			<i>Dexter</i>	Right
<i>Noctu</i>	in the Night	<i>Laurus</i>	the Laurel tree	<i>Citer</i>	Near
<i>Die</i>	in the day	<i>Colus</i>	a Distaff	<i>Sinister</i>	Unfortunate
<i>Permissu</i>	by Permission	<i>Quercus</i>	an Oak tree	<i>Exter</i>	Without
<i>Promptu</i>	in Readiness	<i>Argos</i>	the name of a Country	<i>Nequam</i>	Wicked
<i>Regatu</i>	by Intreaty	<i>Focus</i>	a sport	<i>Maledicus</i>	Railing
<i>Sponte</i>	Willingly	<i>Locus</i>	a place	<i>Magnificus</i>	Magnificent
<i>Dica</i>	an Accusation	<i>Frangum</i>	a Bridle	<i>Magniloquus</i>	that speaketh lofty things
<i>Suppetia</i>	Aid	<i>Filum</i>	a Thread	<i>Benevolus</i>	Favourable
<i>Injuria</i>	a denial	<i>Rastrum</i>	a Rake	<i>Uterior</i>	Further
<i>Dapis</i>	a Dish	<i>Pergamus</i>	the palace of King Priamus	<i>Prior</i>	the Former
<i>Opis</i>	Help	<i>Supellex</i>	household stuff	<i>Propior</i>	Nearer
<i>Precis</i>	a Prayer			<i>Ocyor</i>	swifter
<i>Vicis</i>	by Course	<i>Balneum</i>	a Bath	<i>Inclutus</i>	Famous
<i>Disio</i>	a Dominion	<i>Delicium</i>	a Delight	<i>Fidus</i>	Faithful
<i>Frux</i>	growing Corn	<i>Epulum</i>	a Feast	<i>Invitus</i>	Unwilling
<i>Quis</i>	Who	<i>Nundinum</i>	a Market	<i>Falsus</i>	False
<i>Qualis</i>	of what sort			<i>Bellus</i>	pretty
<i>Quisque</i>	every one			<i>Sacer</i>	Holy
<i>Aliquis</i>	any			<i>Juvenis</i>	Young
<i>Siquis</i>	if any man			<i>Senex</i>	Old
<i>Nullus</i>	None			<i>Dives</i>	Rich
<i>Neuter</i>	Neither of two			<i>Satur</i>	Full
<i>Species</i>	a Likeness			<i>Ingens</i>	Great
<i>Facies</i>	the Face			<i>Adolescens</i>	Youth
<i>Forum</i>	the Market place			<i>Anterior</i>	the former
<i>Ius</i>	Right			<i>Licentior</i>	too Free
<i>Instan</i>	Like			<i>Pius</i>	pious
<i>Gumma</i>	Gum			<i>Ardus</i>	Difficult
<i>Tot</i>	so many			<i>Idoneus</i>	Fit
<i>Quot</i>	how many			<i>Strenuus</i>	Valiant
<i>Quatuor</i>	Four			NOTE The significati on of the Compa rative and Superla tive	
<i>Quinque</i>	Five				
<i>Sex</i>	Six				
<i>Centum</i>	an Hundred				

Comparisons

<i>Durus</i>	Hard
<i>Durior</i>	Harder
<i>Durissimus</i>	Hardest
<i>Mollis</i>	Soft
<i>Mollior</i>	Softer
<i>Mollissimus</i>	Softest
<i>Tener</i>	Tender
<i>Tenerimus</i>	Tendrest
<i>Bonus</i>	Good
<i>Malus</i>	Evil
<i>Parvus</i>	Little
<i>Magnus</i>	Great

Much is easil y known
Easy from the positive.

Small
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THE FIRST Conjugation.

<i>Amare</i>	to Love
<i>Dare</i>	to Give
<i>Stare</i>	to Stand
<i>Lavare</i>	to Wash
<i>Potare</i>	to Drink
<i>Adjuvare</i>	to Help
<i>Circumdare</i>	to inclose
<i>Destruere</i>	to Ruine
<i>Vendicare</i>	to Sell
<i>Satisficere</i>	to satisfie
<i>Assistere</i>	to Stand by
<i>Subjace</i>	to lie down
<i>Resonare</i>	to Sound
<i>Frangere</i>	to Crack
<i>Domare</i>	to Tame
<i>Tonare</i>	to Thunder
<i>Interdicere</i>	to Forbid
<i>Relicere</i>	to Fold
<i>Supplicare</i>	to Supplicate
<i>Fricare</i>	to Rub
<i>Secare</i>	to Cut
<i>Necare</i>	to Kill
<i>Nexare</i>	to Knit
<i>Micere</i>	to Shine
<i>Explicare</i>	to Explain
<i>Multipliare</i>	to Multi- ply
<i>Tripliare</i>	to Triple

THE SECOND Conjugation.

<i>Monere</i>	to Advise
<i>Imperare</i>	to Command
<i>Supplicare</i>	to Sup
<i>Docere</i>	to Teach
<i>Miscere</i>	to Mingle

<i>Censere</i>	to Think
<i>Mitigare</i>	to Mitigate
<i>Lucere</i>	to Shine
<i>Prandere</i>	to Dine
<i>Videre</i>	to See
<i>Sedere</i>	to Sit
<i>Ardere</i>	to Burn
<i>Stridere</i>	to Crack
<i>Mordere</i>	to Bite
<i>Tondere</i>	to Clip
<i>Pendere</i>	to Hang
<i>Spondere</i>	to Betroth
<i>Ridere</i>	to Laugh
<i>Suadere</i>	to Persuade
<i>Nidere</i>	to Shine
<i>Mulgere</i>	to Milk
<i>Lugere</i>	to Lament
<i>Augere</i>	to Augment
<i>Indulgere</i>	to Indulge
<i>Tergere</i>	to Wipe
<i>Urgere</i>	to Urge
<i>Fulgere</i>	to Shine
<i>Turgere</i>	to Swell
<i>Algere</i>	to be Cold
<i>Cirere</i>	to provoke
<i>Vicere</i>	to Gird
<i>Flere</i>	to Weep
<i>Plere</i>	to Fill
<i>Delere</i>	to Blot out
<i>Olerere</i>	to Smell
<i>Adolere</i>	to Grow up
<i>Pollere</i>	to be able
<i>Timere</i>	to Fear
<i>Manere</i>	to Stay
<i>Nere</i>	to Spin
<i>Imminere</i>	to Stick out
<i>Tenere</i>	to Hold
<i>Abstinere</i>	to Refrain
<i>Torquere</i>	to Wrest
<i>Harere</i>	to Stick
<i>Torrere</i>	to Roast
<i>Movere</i>	to Move
<i>Favere</i>	to Favour
<i>Cavere</i>	to Beware
<i>Connivere</i>	to Wink
<i>Alere</i>	to Nourish
<i>Pavere</i>	to be Afraid
<i>Valere</i>	to be Able

<i>Placere</i>	to please
<i>Carere</i>	to Want
<i>Licere</i>	to be Lawful
<i>Pavere</i>	to Obey
<i>Jacere</i>	to lie down
<i>Latere</i>	to Lurk
<i>Nocere</i>	to Hurt
<i>Dolere</i>	to be Grieved
<i>Silere</i>	to be Silent
<i>Studere</i>	to Stud

THE THIRD Conjugation.

<i>Bibere</i>	to Drink
<i>Scabere</i>	to Scratch
<i>Lambere</i>	to Lick
<i>Nubere</i>	to be Married
<i>Scribere</i>	to Write
<i>Sorbere</i>	to Sup
<i>Accumbere</i>	to lie down
<i>Accubere</i>	to Sit down
<i>Ice</i>	to Stick
<i>Vincere</i>	to overcome
<i>Dicere</i>	to Say
<i>Ducere</i>	to Lead
<i>Parcere</i>	to Spare
<i>Pascere</i>	to Feed
<i>Agnoscere</i>	} to know
<i>Cognoscere</i>	
<i>Postulare</i>	to Demand
<i>Discere</i>	to Learn
<i>Comperire</i>	to Feed together
<i>Dispersere</i>	to drive a- way
<i>Conquiescere</i>	to Stoop
<i>Fatiscere</i>	to Fail
<i>Glarescere</i>	to Wax fat
<i>Crescere</i>	to Grow
<i>Calescere</i>	to Wax Hot
<i>Frigesce</i>	to grow cool
<i>Rudere</i>	to Roar
<i>Siridare</i>	to Rustle
<i>Scandere</i>	to Climb
<i>Edere</i>	to Eat

<i>Cadere</i>	to Fall	<i>Diligere</i>	to Love	<i>Tremere</i>	to Tremble
<i>Ocidere</i>	to Kill	<i>Pungere</i>	to prike	<i>Demere</i>	to Take away
<i>Recidere</i>	to Fall back	<i>Spargere</i>	to Spread	<i>Promere</i>	to lay open
<i>Cedere</i>	to Yield	<i>Mergere</i>	to Drown	<i>Sumere</i>	to Take
<i>Cadere</i>	to Kill	<i>Tergere</i>	to Wipe	<i>Comere</i>	to Come
<i>Pondere</i>	to Weigh	<i>Figere</i>	to Fasten	<i>Emerere</i>	to Burst
<i>Pedere</i>	to Fart	<i>Frigere</i>	to Fry	<i>Premere</i>	to press
<i>Tendere</i>	to Stretch	<i>Clangere</i>	to Sound	<i>Frangere</i>	to Break
<i>Tundere</i>	to Knock	<i>Ningere</i>	to Snow	<i>Ponere</i>	to Put
<i>Pandere</i>	to Open	<i>Sugere</i>	to Suck	<i>Gignere</i>	to Beget
<i>Scindere</i>	to Cut	<i>Lingere</i>	to Lick	<i>Cernere</i>	to Behold
<i>Findere</i>	to Cleave	<i>Angere</i>	to Trouble	<i>Canere</i>	to Sing
<i>Fundere</i>	to Pour out	<i>Regere</i>	to Govern	<i>Temnere</i>	} to despise
<i>Ludere</i>	to Play	<i>Extinguere</i>	to Quench	<i>Spernere</i>	
<i>Claudere</i>	to Shut	<i>Peragere</i>	to Finish	<i>Sternere</i>	to Cover
<i>Rodere</i>	to Gnaw	<i>Redigere</i>	to Reduce	<i>Linere</i>	to Dwell
<i>Plaudere</i>	to Clap hands	<i>Trahere</i>	to Draw	<i>Sinere</i>	to permit
<i>Dividere</i>	to Divide	<i>Vehere</i>	to Carry	<i>Pracinnere</i>	to sing first
<i>Vadere</i>	to Go	<i>Elicere</i>	to Draw	<i>Rumpere</i>	to Break
<i>Radere</i>	to Shave	<i>Facere</i>	to Do	<i>Streperere</i>	to make a noise
<i>Ladere</i>	to Hurt	<i>Jacere</i>	to Cast	<i>Carpere</i>	to pluck
<i>Trudere</i>	to Thrust	<i>Fodere</i>	to Dig	<i>Coquere</i>	to Boil
<i>Abcondere</i>	to Hide	<i>Fugere</i>	to Fly	<i>Linquere</i>	to Leave
<i>Sidere</i>	to Settle	<i>Cupere</i>	to Desire	<i>Relinquere</i>	to Leave
<i>Incidere</i>	} to Happen	<i>Sapere</i>	to be Wise	<i>Quarere</i>	to Seek
<i>Accidere</i>		<i>Capere</i>	to Take	<i>Terere</i>	to Wear
<i>Contendere</i>	to Beat	<i>Rapere</i>	to Ravish	<i>Ferre</i>	to Bear
<i>Comedere</i>	to Eat	<i>Parere</i>	to Beget	<i>Gerere</i>	to Carry
<i>Addere</i>	to Add	<i>Quatere</i>	to Shake	<i>Currere</i>	to Run
<i>Affidere</i>	to Sit by	<i>Micere</i>	} to piss	<i>Furare</i>	to Rage
<i>Refidere</i>	to Settle	<i>Mingere</i>		<i>Vrere</i>	to Burn
<i>Pingere</i>	to paint	<i>Affacere</i>	to Behold	<i>Verrere</i>	to Bruise
<i>Stringere</i>	to bind hard	<i>Allicere</i>	to Entice	<i>Serere</i>	to Sow
<i>Fingere</i>	to Feign	<i>Elicere</i>	to Draw	<i>Pinsere</i>	to Bake
<i>Ringere</i>	to Grin	<i>Concutere</i>	to Shake	<i>Depsere</i>	to Knead
<i>Tangere</i>	to Touch	<i>Colere</i>	to Worship	<i>Visere</i>	to Visit
<i>Agere</i>	to Do	<i>Consulere</i>	to Counsel	<i>Facessere</i>	to Do
<i>Digere</i>	to Lead	<i>Occulere</i>	to Hide	<i>Capefcere</i>	to Take
<i>Suagere</i>	to be busy	<i>Alere</i>	to Nourish	<i>Lacessere</i>	to provoke
<i>Porgere</i>	to Go on	<i>Molere</i>	to Grind	<i>Flectere</i>	to Bend
<i>Surgere</i>	to Rise	<i>Cellere</i>	to Strick	<i>Plectere</i>	to Knit
<i>Ambigere</i>	to surround	<i>Callere</i>	to Strick	<i>Nectere</i>	to Tie
<i>Vengere</i>	to Encline	<i>Pellere</i>	to put away	<i>Pectere</i>	to Comb
<i>Frangere</i>	to Break	<i>Vellere</i>	to pluck	<i>Petere</i>	to Ask
<i>Pangere</i>	to Bargain	<i>Fallere</i>	to Deceive	<i>Mittere</i>	to Send
<i>Ligere</i>	to Read	<i>Tollere</i>	to Lift up	<i>Metere</i>	to Reap
<i>Negligere</i>	to Neglect	<i>Sallere</i>	to Salt	<i>Vengere</i>	to Turn
<i>Intelligere</i>	to Under-stand	<i>Psallere</i>	to play on a Lute		<i>Sistere</i>

Stertere	to Snort
Sistere	to Stay
Resistere	to Resist
Vivere	to Live
Solvere	to Loose
Volvere	to Roll
Altere	to Deceive
Lavere	to Wash
Struere	to Build
Fluere	to Flow
Pluere	to Rain
Fluere	to Rush
Metuere	to Fear
Luere	to Suffer
Congruere	to Suit
Annuere	to Favour
Udere	to Shine
Respuere	to Refuse
Ingruere	to Invade
Acuere	to Whet
Diruere	to Destroy
Innuere	to Nod
Nexere	to Knit
Texere	To Weave

Insilere	to Leap upon
Aperire	to Open
Ferire	to Strike
Pasturire	to be in Labour
Esurire	to Hunger
Nupturire	to desire to Marry

Sequi	to Follow
Uti	to Use
Loqui	to Speak
Expergisci	to Awake
Pacisci	to Bargain
Ulcisci	to Revenge
Fatisci	to Bewray
Comminisci	to Invent
Adipisci	to Obtain
Prospici	to Go
Aspici	to Obtain
Nasci	to be Born
Oviri	to Rise
Mori	to Die
Metiri	to Measure
Ordiri	to Begin
Assentiri	to Assent
Experiri	to Try

COMPOUND Verbs.

Vincere	to Overcome
Devincere	to tie up
Dare	to Give
Stare	to Stand
Poscere	to Demand
Disceere	to Learn
Pracurrere	to Excel
Repungere	to prick again
Tendere	to Stretch
Attendere	to Attend
Astare	to Stand by
Reposcere	to Demand
Dediscere	to Forget
Currere	to Run

IRREGULAR Verbs.

Gaudere	to Rejoice
Solere	to Use
Fieri	to be Done
Fidere	to Trust
Morere	to Mourn
Audere	to Dare
Suescere	to be Wont
Carere	to Want
Jurare	to Swear
Prandere	to Dine
Nubere	to be Married
Misereri	to pity
Canere	to Sup
Pigere	to Fret
Tades	Idem
Pudere	to be Ashamed
Libere	to be Lawful
Posare	to Drink
Libere, vel Lubere	to be pleasing to
Tirubare	to stagger
Placere	to please

THE FOURTH Conjugation.

Audire	to Hear
Singultire	to Sob
Sepelire	to Bury
Vanire	to be Sold
Venire	to Come
Vincire	to Bind
Sancire	to Establish
Amicire	to Cloath
Haurire	to Draw
Sepire	to Inclose
Cambiare	to Exchange
Sarcire	to Mend
Farcire	to Stuff
Sentire	to perceive
Raucire	to be Hoarse
Fulcire	to prop
Parere	to Bring forth
Comperire	to Find out
Reperire	to Find

VERBS in OR,

Fateri	to Confess
Confiteri	Idem
Reſi	to Think
Misereri	to Pity
Labi	to Slide
Nanciſci	to Get
Obliviſci	to Forget
Gradi	to Go
Queri	to Complain
Fruſi	to be Soughr
Pati	to Enjoy
Perpeti	to Suffer
Niti	to Endure
Niti	to Endeavour



A New
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Of Teaching
LATIN,
BY TEN
English Particles.

To which is added

A

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Resolving many Difficulties in Grammar,
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T H E
New Method
O F
Teaching Latin.

TH E English Particles, or signs of Cases, on which this New Method is founded, are *OF, TO, FOR, IN, WITH, FROM, BT, AT, ON, THAN.* The Nominative before, and the Accusative after the Verb, have no sign; as, *John reads Virgil.* the Signs of the Gen. are *OF* or *'S*; as, *A piece OF Bread; The Master'S Book.* The signs of the Dat. are *TO* or *FOR*; as, *Do harm TO no Man; profitable FOR the Common-Wealth.* The signs of the Abl. are *IN, WITH, FROM, BT, AT, ON, THAN*; as, *I saw the Master ON Munday, AT three a Clock, IN the school.*

A, AN, THE are not signs of Cases; but Articles frequently prefix to English Substantives; as, *A Book, AN Army, THE King.* But the Adj. usually stands between the subst. and its Article; as *A Book, A new Book.* *A* is put before a Consonant, and *AN* before a Vowel, and are both of a general import: But *THE* hath a restraining power, and makes a Common Noun equivalent to a proper; as, *A King, THE King.*

Words are join'd in Sentences either by *Concord* or *Government.*

Concord of Words.

I Concord.

A Verb of the Finite Mood agrees with the Nominative before it, in Number and Person.

As

The New Method.

As, *I love*, ego amo. *You play*, tu ludis. *The Master teacheth*, præceptor docet. *We sing*, nos canimus. *Ye Write*, vos scribitis. *The Boys learn*, pueri discunt.

Obs. Ego is the first person; Tu, and all vocatives are of the second; all other Nouns, and Pronouns are of the third.

Exception.

A Verb of the Infinitive Mood hath the Acc. before it.

As *Dicunt Regem adventare*. *Rumor est natum meum amare*. The Nom: before the Verb may be made an Acc: and the Verb put in the Infinitive, leaving out *Quod* or *Ut*; as *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales*; *Gaudeo te bene valere*. But the latter is more elegant.

II. Concord.

In Latin; the Adjective agrees with the Substantive in Gender, Number and Case, when in English there is no Sign of a Case between them.

As *a good Boy*, bonus puer. *A good pen*, bona penna. *A good Apple*, bonum pommum. In English the Adj. stands commonly before the Subj. as *a good Boy*: and sometimes after it; as *the Boy who*, puer qui. *The woman who*, mulier quæ. *The creature which*, animal quod. For the Adj. *who* or *which* (qui, quæ, quod,) agrees always in Gender, and Number, with its foregoing Subj: The only difficulty lies in finding its Case; for which take this following direction.

The Case of the Adj: *Qui, Quæ, Quod.*

1 When there is nothing between *Who, Which* or *Whom* and the following Verb, then they are made by the Nom: 2. But if there be any thing between, then (tho' they stand before, yet) they are made by such Case as the Verb will have after it.

1 As *the boy WHO learns*; puer qui discit. *The woman WHO sings*; mulier quæ cantat. *The creature WHICH runs*; animal quod currit. 2 *The Master WHOM we obey*; præceptor cui paremus. *The Master WHOM*

The New Method

3

we love; Praeceptor quem amamus. The book WHICH you want; liber quo cares. The Subf. before *Qui Qua Quod*, may also be repeated again after it; as *Liber quem* [librum] *scribo*. *Urbs est vestra quam* [urbem] *statuo*. And even when the Subf. is not repeated we may conceive it in our minds; and then the Adj: *Qui, Qua, Quod* will agree with the Subf. after it in Gender, Number and Case.

When *Qui, Qua, Quod* comes between two Subf. of a diverse Gender, it may agree with either of them; as, *animal quod*, or *quem vocamus hominem*. *Stella qua*, or *qui Phaeton dicitur*.

How to place the Adj: *Qui, Qua Quod*.

Liber quem scribo
Quem scribo Librum
Liber quem Librum scribo
Librum quem scribo

}

bonus est

}

Vulgo
Ornate
Raro
Poetice

III. Concord.

When in English two or more Subf. have no Sign of a Case between them, then in Latin they agree in Case.

As *Queen Ann*, Regina Anna. *I saw Queen Ann*, Vidi Reginam Annam. *I love the Lord Jesus Christ*, Amo Dominum Jesum Christum. Sometimes the Substantives differ in Gender; as *Mons Aetna*: Or in Number; as *Civitas Athena*.

Note. Some verb or Participle understood must be the Term of Connection between Nouns join'd in this Construction; as, *Urbs Roma*, [supersens. or *qua est*, or *dicitur*] but if the sign of a Case intervenes, the Noun following complies with it; as, *The City OF Rome*, *Urbs Romae* [supradicta de nomine]

Annotations on Concord.

1. Two, or more Substantives singular (having the Conjunctions *&*, *atque*, or the Preposition *cum*, between them) have a Verb, or Adj. plural; as *Petrus & Joannes ludunt*; *Pater & Mater sunt irati*; *Rex & Regina qui imperant sunt invicti*.

2. A Verb plural agrees with the Nom. of the 1 person rather than the 2; and with the 2 rather than the 3; as *Ego & tu studemus*; *Tu & ille studetis*.

3. The Adj. plural agrees in Gender with the Subf. Masculine, rather than Feminine; and with the Feminine rather than Neuter; as *Pater & Mater sunt irati*; *Lena & Scortum sunt impudica*.

M

4 But

The New Method

4. But if the Substantives signifie things without life, the Adj. is commonly in the Neuter; as, *Calamus, Charta, & Atramentum sunt necessaria* [sup: *Instrumenta*]

Concord of Sentences.

1. The Question *Quis, Qua, Quid*, and its Answer are made by words of like Construction; as *Quis docet?* Resp: *Præceptor docet.* *Cujus est liber?* Resp: *est liber fratris.* *Cui pares?* Resp: *Parco Regem.* *Quem amas?* Resp: *amo patrem.* *Quo cares?* Resp: *careo libro.* *Quanti emisti hunc librum?* Resp: *emi hunc librum talento.* But in the Answer we usually express nothing but the Noun; as, *Quis docet?* Resp: *Præceptor.* *Cujus est liber?* Resp: *fratris*

2. *Et, ac, que, atque, nec, neque, seu, five, aut, ve, vel*; also *quam, nisi, præterquam, an*, have commonly like Moods and Cases before and after them; as, *sede & lege.* *Amo Patrem & Matrem.* When they have like Cases, there is an Ellipsis of the Verb; as, *Amo Patrem & Matrem*, i, e, *amo patrem & sup: amo Matrem*, and so of all others.

Government of Words.

The Rules of Government do by four ways discover the Case of the Subj. 1. By its wanting the Sign of a Case, and standing before or after the Verb. 2. By its having the Sign of a Case. 3. By its Signification. 4. By its depending on some undeclinable word, whether Preposition, or Adverb.

CHAP. I.

Of the Government of Substantives wanting Signs of Cases.

I. Rule.

When a Substantive, without a Sign, comes before a Verb, it is the Nominative.

The New Method.

As, *James reads*, *Jacobus legit*. *The boys learn*, *Pueri discunt*. The Nom: stands always before the Verb, unless when a Question is asked, or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood; and then the Nom: is cast after the Verb; as *Lovest thou?* *amas tu?* *Let him love*, *amet ille*. This Rule is but a Repetition of the first Concord, with the consideration of the Noun's wanting a Sign.

II. Rule.

When a Substantive, without a Sign, comes after a Verb, it is the Accusative.

As, *James reads Virgil*, *Jacobus legit Virgilium*. *I have an Apple*, *Ego habeo pomum*. *Peter went home*, *Petrus ivit domum*. *Loquor veritatem*. *Curro cursum*. *Eo iter longum*. *Juvat, delectat, decet, oportet nos legere*. *Poenitet, pudet me peccati*. *Piget, tædet me vitæ*. *Miseret me tui*. *Roga Præceptorem veniam*. *Doce me lectionem*. As the asking of a Question casts the Nom: behind, so it sets the Acc: before the Verb; as *Whom lovest thou?* *Quem amas tu?*

Exceptions from the second Rule.

First Exception.

Sum, Forem, Fio, Sto, Sedeo, Cubo, Faceo, Dormio, and passive Verbs have after them a Nominative.

As, *I am a boy*, *ego sum puer*. *The Master is learned*. *Præceptor est doctus*. *Petrus stat, rectus, sedet curvus*. *Cubat, jacet, dormit, supinus: I am called Peter*; *Nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor Petrus*. *I am counted, esteemed, &c. a Poet*; *Habeor, existimor, scribor, salutor Poeta*. Note, The Nom: after the Verb is not governed by the Verb, but agrees with the Noun before it; and therefore the Case before and after the Verb must be the same; as *Deus est justus*; *Credo Deum esse justum*.

Second Exception.

Satago, Misereor, Miseresco, Interest, Refert, Obliviscor, Reminiscor, Recordor, Memini have after them a Genitive.

As, *Mind your business*, *rerum tuarum satage*. *O God, pity (or have Mercy on) me*, *miserere mei Deus*. *Pity the Arcadian King*, *miserescite Arcadii Regis*. *It concerns the Master that the boys learn*; *Interest or Refert Præceptoris pueros discere*. *I forget, or remember the history*, *Obliviscor*

The New Method

Visor, *Reminiscor*, *Recordor*, *Memini* *historiz* ; or we may say *historiam*. for these four Verbs have often the Acc: according to the general Rule.

These two *Interest* and *Refert* have a peculiar construction with *Mea*, *Tua*, *Sua*, *Nostra* *Vestra*, *Cuja*, which are Accusatives plural from Pronouns possessive ; as *It concerns me*, *Refert or interest mea*. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 4 Figure 1.

Third Exception.

Utor, *Abutor*, *Fruor*, *Fungor*, *Vescor*, *Careo*, *Egeo*, *Indigeo*, *Potior*, *Sto*, *Consto*, *Valeo* have after them an Ablative.

As, *We may use, but not abuse Riches* ; *licet uti, sed non abuti divitiis*. *I Want Money* ; *Careo, Egeo, Indigeo, pecunia*. *This Book costs, stands, is worth three shillings* ; *hic liber Stat, Constat, Valet tribus assibus*. *Fruor conspectu amici*. *Præceptor fungitur officio*. *Vescor herbis*. *Potior Voto*. *Fungor, Fruor, Potior, Utor, Vescor, Valeo*, are sometimes read with an Acc: and *Egeo, Indigeo, Potior* with a Gen: See the Critical Syntax, Rule 6, Figure 3.

Fourth Exception.

Placeo, *Displiceo*, *Suadeo*, *Persuadeo*, *Respondeo*, *Nubo*, *Vaco*, and Impersonal Verbs, have after them the Dative.

As, *I please, or displease no man* ; *placeo, displiceo nemini*. *I persuade myself*, *Suadeo, persuadeo mihi*. *Marry thy Equal*, *Nube pari, si you be at leisure, si tibi vacat*. Impersonal Verbs ; as *It sufficeth us* ; *sufficit nobis*. *It liketh (or pleaseth) me* ; *libet, lubet mihi*. But most Impersonal Verbs belong to Chap: 2: Rule 3.

Fifth Exception.

Verbs signifying *Profit*, *Damage*, *Trust*, *Distrust*, *Favouring*, *Flattering*, *Commanding*, *Obeying*, *Serving*, *Resisting*, *Helping*, have next after them a Dative.

Profit ; as *prodest, proficit, satis-facit nobis*.

Damage ; as *noceo, male-facio, officio nemini*: but *lædo* cum Acc;

Trust ; as *fido, confido, mando, credo amicis*.

Distrust ; as *diffido, suspicor inimicis*.

Favouring ; as *Deus faver, annuit, aspirat cœpris*.

Flattering ; as *adulor, blandior patri*. *Applaudo indoctis*.

Commanding ; as *Rex imperat, temperat, dominatur subditis*. sed *Jubeo* cum Acc.

Obeying ; as *obedio, obtempero, pareo, morem gero Principi*.

Ser-

The New Method.

7

Serving; as ancillor, famulor, servio, parentibus.
Resisting; as Deus obstat, obest, repugnat, resistit improbis.
Helping; as Deus auxiliatur, opitulatur, succurrit, patrocinatur, miseris; Medetur, medicatur ægrotis. But *Juvo, adjuvo, curo, sano* govern the Acc: See the Critical Syntax, Rule 5: Figure 2.

Sixth Exception.

Verbs compounded with *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, præ, sub, super*, have after them a Dat.

Ad: Petrus assidet, adstat, accumbit, arridet, Improbis.
Ante: Virtus anteit, antecellit, antecedit, omnibus rebus.
Con: Con dona mihi; Collude paribus; Componere magna parvis.
In: Infidet, innititur mensæ; Ignosce mihi; illudit nobis.
Inter: Interesse concioni; Lupus intervenit fabulæ.
Ob: Obsequitur suo animo; Somnus obrepit mihi.
Post: Postponit pecuniam famæ, Posthabui seria ludo.
Præ Præibo tibi; Præripuit mihi librum; Præluceat majoribus.
Sub: Petrus subest meo imperio, Succede mihi,
Super: Filius supervixit Patri; Superesse labori. See the Critical Syntax Rule 5, Figure 3.

Here follows a List of such Verbs as belong to this Sixth Exception, Those marked thus [*] are of a various Construction.

A D					
		Arrideo	<i>I smile upon</i>	Anteverto	* <i>I prevent</i>
		Assentio	<i>I agree with</i>	COM or CON	
		Asservio	<i>I wait on</i>		
		Assideo	<i>I sit by</i>		
		Assisto	<i>I aid</i>		
Accedo	* <i>I approach</i>	Aspiro	* <i>I favour</i>	Conduco	* <i>Good for</i>
Acclamo	<i>I applaud</i>	Astipulor	<i>I agree with</i>	Confido	<i>I trust to</i>
Affulgeo	<i>I shine upon</i>	Astrepo	<i>I make noise</i>	Cohæreo	<i>I stick to</i>
Adhinnio	* <i>I neigh at</i>	Adsum	<i>I am present</i>	Comminor	<i>I threaten</i>
Adjaceo	<i>I border upon</i>	Assurgo	<i>I rise up to</i>	Commodo	<i>I advantage</i>
Allabor	<i>I slide by</i>	Adversor	<i>I oppose</i>	Consentio	* <i>I agree with</i>
Alludo	<i>I smile on</i>	ANTE.		Consulo	* <i>I provide for</i>
Admugio	<i>I low at</i>			Convenio	* <i>I suit with</i>
Admurmuro	<i>I grumble at</i>			Convicior	<i>I revile</i>
Applaudo	<i>I cry up</i>			Convivo	* <i>I dwell with</i>
Applo-ro	<i>I condole with</i>	Antecedo	* <i>I surpass</i>	I N	
Appropinquo	* <i>I approach</i>	Antæeo	* <i>I excell</i>		
Acquiesco	<i>I rely on</i>	Antefero	<i>I prefer</i>		
Adre-po	<i>I creep to</i>	Antepono	<i>I prefer</i>		
		Antesto	<i>I excell</i>		
		Antevenio	* <i>I outgo</i>		

The New Method.

I N

Ignosco *I pardon*
 Illabor *I fall upon*
 Illachrymo *I weep over*
 Illatro *I bark at*
 Illuceo *I shine upon*
 Illudo ** I mock at*
 Immineo ** I hover over*

Immoro ** I stay upon*
 Impono ** I put upon*
 Impendo *I hang over*
 Incommodo *I hurt*
 Incubo *I lie on*
 Incumbo *I lie at*
 Incurro ** I rush upon*
 Indignor *I am angry at*
 Indormio *I sleep on*
 Indulgeo *I humour*
 Innato *I swim upon*
 Innitor ** I rely on*
 Intervio *I wait on*
 Infideo *I sit upon*
 Infido *I sit upon*
 Infidior *I ensnare*
 Inſto *I pursue*
 Inſum *I am in*
 Inſuſurro *I whisper in*
 Invideo ** I envy*

INTER

Intercedo *I withstand*

Interjaceo *I lie between*
 Interloquor *I interrupt*
 Interpono *I interpose*
 Interſum *present at*
 Intervenio *I come upon*

OB

Obedio *I obey*
 Occurro *I run against*
 Occurſo *I encounter*
 Officio *I hinder*
 Oblatro *I Bark at*
 Obloquor *I gainſay*
 Obluctor *I strive against*
 Obmurmuro *I murmur at*
 Obnitor *I reſiſt*
 Oppedo *I affront*
 Obſecundo *I aſſiſt*
 Obſequor *I comply with*
 Obſidior *I ly in wait for*
 Obſiſto *I hinder*
 Obſum *I am againſt*
 Obſtrepo *I clamour at*
 Obtrecto *I deſame*
 Obvenio *I befall*
 Obverſor *I lie in view*

POST

Postfero *I disparage*

Posthabeo *I diſeſteem*
 Postpono *I postpone this to that*

PRÆ

Præcipio *I command*
 Præeo *I outgo*
 Præluceo *I outſhine*
 Præſum *I over-rule*
 Præſto ** I excell*
 Præſtolor *I wait for*
 Prævaleo *I overcome*

SUB

Succedo *I follow*
 Succenſeo *angry at*
 Succumbo *I underſtoop*
 Succurro *I relieve*
 Subolet *'tis ſcented by*
 Suppetit *it ſufficeith*
 Subſcribo *I aſſent to*
 Subſido *I ſink under*
 Subſiſto ** I ſtand under*
 Subſum *I am under*
 Subvenio *I aſſiſt*

SUPER

Superaddo *I ſuperadd*
 Supercurro *I over run*
 Superfluus *I overflow*
 Superfedeo ** I give over*
 Superſum *I remain over*
 Supervenio *I ſurprize*
 Supervivo *I ſurvive*

Obſ. The prepoſition which compounds the Verb, and ſtands before it in Latin, is uſually ſet after it in Engliſh; as *Ad*eo, [i. e. eo ad] I go *TO* *CON*ſulo, I provide *FOR*. *As*ſideo, I ſit *BY*. *INTER*ſum, I am preſent *AT*. *IN*nitor, I rely *ON*. *CON*ſido, I truſt *TO*. When the ſign, which follows a compound Verb is, thus a part of its ſignification, then the following Noun hath no ſign. Hence Verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *in*, govern ſometimes the Acc. according to the ſecond Rule; as *adeo Scholam*. *Anteceſſi omnes*. *Inceſſit mæſtitia animos*. We ſay alſo *egredior domum*, or *domo*, becauſe compounded with *e*, or *extra*.

The New Method.

C H A P. II.

How to find the Case of the Substantive by English Particles (or signs of Cases) set before it.

Concerning the Sign OF after a Noun.

I. Rule.

OF after a Substantive, Adjective, or Adverb, is a Sign that the following word must be in the Genitive Case.

1 OF after a substantive ; as, *A piece OF Bread* ; Frustum panis. *The Love OF Money* ; Amor nummi.

This sign **OF** lies often hid under 'S at the end of a substantive ; as, *The Master's Book* ; i. e. *the Book OF the Master*, Liber Præceptoris. We say also *His, Her's, Their's, Our's, Your's, Whose* for *OF Him, Her, Them, &c.*

2 OF after an Adjective ; as *Expert OF War* ; peritus belli. *Ignorant OF the Grammar* ; Ignarus Grammaticæ. *Guilty OF Theft* ; Reus furti. *Free OF wickedness* ; purus Sceleris.

Partitive Adjectives agree in Gender with the Genitive plural ; as *One OF the Brethren* ; Unus fratrum. *None OF the sisters* ; Nulla sororum. *Which OF the Living creatures* ? Quod animalium. If the Gender of the Gen. plural be different from the Gender of the substantive before the partitive Adjective, then it is more elegant to make the adjective agree in Gender with the former substantive ; as, *the rose is the fairest OF flowers* ; Rosa est pulcherrima florum : rather than pulcherrimus.

OF after partitive Adjectives may also be made by *de, e, ex, or inter* ; as unus fratrum, or, de, e, ex, fratribus, or, inter fratres.

3 OF after an Adverb ; as *A little OF Water* ; parum aquæ. *Enough OF Wine* ; Satis vini. See the critical Syntax : Rule 4 figures 6 and 8.

Four Exceptions about OF, after a Noun.

First Exception.

OF between two Substantives is a Sign, that the latter may

The New Method.

may be put in the Gen: or Abl: if it have an Adjective of Praise or Dispraise before it.

As *A Boy OF a good Wit*; puer boni ingenii, or bono ingenio. *A Man OF no credit*; Vir nullius fidei, or nulla fide. See the critical syntax Rule 6 figure 6.

Second Exception.

OF after the English of *Dignus*, *Indignus*, and Adjectives signifying Plenty, or Want, is a Sign of the Genitive, or Ablative.

As *worthy*, *unworthy OF Praise*; Dignus, Indignus laudis: *I am full OF business*; Sum plenus negotii, or negotio. *The Town was full of Souldiers*; villa complera militibus erat. *Void OF Wrath*; vacuus ira. *A body void OF life*; Corpus animæ inane. *Deprived OF eyes*; Captus oculis. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 4. figure 7. also Rule 6: figure 4.

Here follows an Alphabetical list of such Adjectives as signifie Plenty, or want.

<i>Ægrotus</i>	<i>Sick</i>	<i>Inanis</i>	<i>empty</i>	<i>Orbus</i>	<i>Deprived</i>
<i>Captus</i>	<i>Bereft</i>	<i>Inops</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Plenus</i>	<i>Full</i>
<i>Copiosus</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Liber</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Refertus</i>	<i>Full</i>
<i>Defectus</i>	<i>Destitute</i>	<i>Locuples</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Satur</i>	<i>Full</i>
<i>Destitutus</i>	<i>Forfaken</i>	<i>Mancus</i>	} <i>Defective</i>	<i>Spoliatus</i>	<i>Robbed</i>
<i>Dives</i>	<i>Rich</i>	<i>Mutilus</i>		<i>Vacuus</i>	<i>Empty</i>
<i>Fœtus</i>	<i>Big</i>	<i>Nudus</i>	<i>Naked</i>	<i>Viduus</i>	<i>Deprived</i>

Third Exception.

OF after the English of *Opus*, *Usus*, *Latus*, *Superbus*, *Natus*, *Satus*, *Cretus*, *Ortus*, *Editus*, is a sign of the Abl.

As *I have need OF a Book*; Opus est mihi libro. *I have need OF your help*; Usus est mihi tua opera. *Glad OF honour*; Latus honore. *Proud OF his Bull*; Tauro superbus. *Born OF Noble Parentage*; Natus, Satus, Cretus &c. genere nobili. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 6. Figure 2.

Fourth Exception.

OF Signifying the matter whereof any thing is made, is latined by *de*, *e*, or *ex*.

As, *he made a Chair OF wood*, and a *Cup OF Gold*; cathedram ex ligno. & poculum ex auro fecit. This is sometimes made by a Gen; as

Active *Argentī bifores valvæ.* or the noun of matter may be made an Adj; as *Poculum ex auro, or poculum aureum.*

Note. *OF* after the English of Adjectives in *bilis* and futures in *dus* is a sign of a Dative; as *to be lamented OF all men*; *Flebilis* or *Flendus* omnibus. *Amandus nemini.*

Concerning *OF*, after a Verb.

II. Rule.

OF (Signifying *Concerning, From, By,*) coming after a Verb, is made by an Abl. with *a, ab, de e,* or *ex.*

1. *OF*, for *Concerning*, is made by *De*; as *what said he OF (i. e. concerning) the King*; *Quid dixit de Rege OF the Dog and the Hare*; *De cane & lepore.* 2. *OF*, for *From*; as *All things are OF (i. e. From) God*; *Omnia sunt a Deo. Beware of him*; *Cave ab illo. He gave OF his own*; *Dedit ex suo.* 3. *OF* for *BY*; as *he is praised OF (i. e. BY) all*; *Laudatur ab omnibus.* The *Præposition* is commonly omitted after Verbs of depriving; as *Frustratur Spe, Me cura levatis. Privat omnibus votis, luptatibus.*

Three Exceptions about *OF* after a Verb.

First Exception.

OF after the English of *Est, Pœnitet, Pudet, Piget, Miseret, Tædet* is a Sign of the Genitive.

As, *he is OF a good wit*; *Est boni ingenii, This is the Master's book*; *Hic liber est Præceptoris.* *It repenteth me OF my Sin*; *Pœnitet me peccati.* *I am ashamed OF my Brother*; *Pudet me Fratris.* See the Critical Syntax, Rule, 4 figure 2.

Second Exception.

OF between a Verb of valuing, and a Noun of uncertain value, is a sign of the Genitive.

As *I Think, Judge, Value it. OF how much worth, OF so much worth, OF more, OF less, OF little, OF very little, OF no worth at all, Estimo, Curo, Facio, tanti, majoris, pluris, minoris, parvi, minimi, N maximi,*

maximi, nihili, nauci, flocci, &c. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 4. Figure 3.

Third Exception.

OF after Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, Absolving, and Admonishing, is a sign of the Genitive.

As, I *Accuse*, *Condemn*, *Absolve thee OF Theft*; *Accuso*, *Condemno*, *Absolvo te furti*, or *furto*; for sometimes the Abl. is used in stead of the Genitive, I *put my brother in mind OF his duty*; *Moneo*, *Admoneo Commoneo Fratrem officii*. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 4. Figure 4.

Of the Signs TO and FOR.

III. Rule.

TO and FOR (Signifying to the Use, Benefit, or Damage of any person or thing) are Signs of the Dative, after Verbs, Adjectives, and Adverbs.

1. TO and FOR after Verbs; as *do good to all men*; *Benefacito omnibus*. *Do harm TO no man*; *Malefacito nemini*. He *neither doth good TO himself, nor others*; *Nec sibi, nec aliis prodest*. It *is fit FOR us*; *Convenit nobis*. That *is very profitable FOR the Common Wealth*; *Mul-tum id rei-publicæ conducit*. Give me a Book [i. e. the Book TO me] *da mihi librum*. For in such expressions, Give me a book, tell me a story, fetch me my horse, the Sign TO which is lost in the transposition, recovers it's place in the natural order of the Words, Give the book TO me, &c. Likewise, money is TO me; *pecunia est mihi*. Pens are TO us; *Sunt nobis pennæ*. Here the particle TO is lost when *est* is englished by *have*; as I *have money*, We *have Pens* &c.

When TO, and FOR come both together, they are made by a double Dative; which is usually govern'd by some one of these Verbs.

Verto, Habeo, Tribuo, Puto, Sum, Do, Duco, Relinquo.

As he gave his book To me FOR a pledge; *Dedit mihi librum pignori*. The Queen is TO us FOR a safety (or to us a safety) *Regina est nobis præsidio*. The Dative after FOR may also be varied by *pro* with an Ablative; as *Regina est nobis pro præsidio*. And TO is sometimes varied by *Ad*, *In*, as in the second Exception following.

2. TO and FOR after Adjectives; as Faithful TO all men; *fidus omnibus*. Troublesome; TO his friends, *Molestus amicis* Profitable FOR The

4. *Fi* the *Common-Wealth*; *Utilis Rei publicæ. Gratus, Ingratus, Benignus*
Amabilis omnibus: Similis, Patri and sometimes patris.
 3. *TO* after *Adverbs*; as *He liveth agreeably TO nature*; *Vivit con-*
venienter, vel congruenter naturæ. Canit similiter huic.

Exceptions about *TO*.

First Exception.

TO after the English of *Attinet, Pertinet, Spectat, Voco, Scribo, Invito, Loquor, Hortor*, is made by *Ad*.

As *this book belongeth TO the Master*; *Hic liber Attinet, Pertinet Spectat ad præceptorem. I called the Pretors TO me*; *Prætores ad me vocavi. He invited me TO Supper*; *Invitavit me ad cænam.*

Second Exception.

TO or *FOR* after *Adjectives of Readiness, or Fitness*, and after *Verbs denoting Motion*, or any tendency to it, is made by *ad*, or *in*.

As *Ready TO Write*; *accinctus ad Scribendum. Fit FOR the Wars* *Aptus ad arma, or armis, according to the Rule. To come TO hand* *Accedere ad manum. He applied his mind TO Philosophy*; *Mentem ad Philosophiam appulit. He came TO Geneva*; *ad Genevam pervenit. But ad* is usually omitted before the name of a *Town*, or *first Supine*, or, these particular words *Home, Countrey*. as *he went TO London, Rome, Athens*; *Ivit Londinum, Romam, Athenas. I am going TO Fish*; *EO piscatum. I will go home*; *Ibo domum. TO the Countrey*; *Ibo rus.*

Here follows an Alphabetical list of such *Adjectives*, and *Verbs* as belong to this exception: These marked thus [*] are read also with a Dative.

<i>Adjectives.</i>					
		<i>Expeditus</i>	<i>Ready</i>	<i>Proclivis *</i>	<i>Fromard</i>
		<i>Facilis</i>	<i>Easie</i>	<i>Promptus</i>	<i>Ready</i>
		<i>Factus</i>	<i>Made</i>	<i>Pronus</i>	<i>Inclined</i>
<i>Accinctus</i>	<i>Ready</i>	<i>Festinus</i>	<i>Hastening</i>	<i>Propensus</i>	<i>Added</i>
<i>Accommodatus</i>	<i>Fitted</i>	<i>Inclinatus</i>	<i>Bent</i>	<i>Tardus</i>	<i>Backward</i>
<i>Alacris</i>	<i>Brisk</i>	<i>Instructus</i>	<i>Furnished</i>	<i>Vehemens</i>	<i>Earneſt</i>
<i>Aptus *</i>	<i>Fit</i>	<i>Natus</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>Velox</i>	<i>Swift</i>
<i>Attentus</i>	<i>Bent</i>	<i>Ornatus</i>	<i>Decked</i>	<i>Utilis</i>	<i>Useful</i>
<i>Commodus *</i>	<i>Convenient</i>	<i>Paratus *</i>	<i>Ready</i>		
<i>Comparatus</i>	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Piger</i>	<i>Slow</i>		
<i>Compositus</i>	<i>Disposed</i>	<i>Præceps</i>	<i>Headlong</i>		

The New Method.

VERBS.		Attendo *	I Listen	Intendo	I Ben
'Accingo *	I prepare	Cogo	I Drive	Lacesso	I Provok
Addo *	I add	Comparo *	I Provide	Paro	I Prepar
Adhæreo *	I stick to	Conduco	I Avail	Propero	I Hasten
Adigo	I Drive	Confero *	I conduce	Provoco	I Provok
Adicio *	I add	Duco	I Lead	Tollo	I Lij
Affero *	I Bring	Excito	I Excite	Tendo	I Ben
Appello *	I Approach	Incito	I Incite	Venio	I Com
Applico *	I Apply	Inclino	I Bend	Urgeo	I Fore
		Instigo	I Egg		

Exceptions about FOR.

First Exception.

FOR Signifying the Cause or Reason of a thing is a Sign of the Abl. or it may be made by *ob*, *propter*, *de præ*, *pro*.

As *Pale* FOR fear; *pallidus metu*. Here pale is the effect, and fear the Cause. I tremble FOR cold; *horreo frigore*. I cannot speak FOR Weeping; *præ lachrymis loqui non possum*. I am payed FOR my folly *Pretium ob Stultitiam fero*. He obeys the Laws FOR fear; *Legibus propter metum paret*. Is that it she cries FOR; *num id lacrumat Virgo* [sup. ob.] FOR a great reason, *Gravi de causa*. FOR that reason *illa causa ea re*.

FOR before sake is made by *ergo*, *gratia*, or *causa* with a Gen. as FOR example's sake; *exempli gratia*. We are come for his sake; *illius ergo venimus*. here *ergo* is a Subs: from *ἐργον* opus.

Second Exception.

FOR before a Noun of Price is a Sign of the Abl.

As, I bought a book FOR a shilling; *emi librum Solido*. I sold an horse FOR six pounds; *vendidi equum Sex minis*. FOR as little as you can; *quam minimo queas*. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 6 Figure 7.

Except these Adjectives [FOR so much, how much, more, less, &c.] put alone without Substantives, which are Latined by those Genitives. *Tanti. Quanti. Pluris. Minoris*. as I bought a book FOR less; *emi Librum minoris*. See the Critical Syntax, Rule 4 figure 3.

Third

The New Method,

Third Exception.

FOR denoting Exchange, Reward, or in stead of, is made by *pro*.

1, FOR, denoting Exchange; as, *I gave an apple FOR a pear*; dedi pomum pro pyro. *I got a Book FOR a Knife*; accepi librum pro cutrô. 2 FOR, denoting Reward; as *you shall have this FOR your Reward*; hoc tibi pro præmio erit. *Let thanks be given FOR their so great merits to the Common-Wealth*; pro tantis eorum in rempublicam meritis gratiæ referantur. 3 FOR, denoting in stead of; as, *He was brought to Thais FOR (i. e. in stead of) that Eunuch*; is pro illo Eunucho ad Thaidem deductus est. *I will grind FOR you*, ego pro te molam.

Fourth Exception.

FOR before a Noun of time is made by *ad*, *in*, or *per*.

As *FOR a while*; ad tempus. *FOR an hour*; ad horam. *FOR the present*; ad præsens. *FOR the time to come*; in posterum. *FOR ever*; in Æternum. *FOR some years*; per aliquot annos. *FOR so many Ages* per tot secula.

Fifth Exception.

FOR denoting the Use, or End, is made by *ad*, or *in*.

As, *All things are created FOR the use of man*; ad usum hominum omnia creantur. *FOR that end*; in eum finem. *FOR our good*; in rem nostram. *He appointed punishment FOR offenders*; constituit supplicium in improbos.

Note, FOR denoting distribution by equal shares, is made by *in*. as, *He sets down twelve acres FOR every man*; duodena describit in singulos homines Jugera.

Of the Signs,

In, With, From, By, At, On, Than.

IV. Rule, IN, WITH, FROM, BY, AT, ON, also THAN after a compa- rative, are Signs of the Abl.

1. IN. As, *IN the beginning* ; in principio, *I came IN time* ; in tempore veni. *IN Church* ; in templo. *In Urbe. In foro. In Scotia. In Anglia.* For the preposition *in*, is usually exprest in Latine, unless when any part, or property of a thing, is denoted, and then it is commonly understood ; as, *slow IN hand* ; tardus manu. *Lentus gradu.* *Dulcis eloquio.* *Benignus natura.* *Fractus membris.*

2. WITH. as, *I write WITH a pen*, scribo calamo ; *Endued WITH vertue*, præditus virtute. *Auctus honore* : *Uber distentum lacte* : *Contentus parvo* ; *Beo te divitiis.* *Dono te equo.* *Afficio te honore.* *Prosequor te laude.* *Colo te munere modico.* *sterno lectum tapete.* *Abundat, Impletur, Affluit vino.*

3. FROM : as, *FROM the beginning* ; a principio. *FROM that time*, ab illo tempore. *I will speak FROM my heart* ; dicam ex animo. *FROM doing* ; ab agendo. In Latin the prepositions *a, ab*, are usually exprest, unless before the proper Name of a Town ; as, *the King came FROM Rome London, Athens, Paris* ; *Rex venit Roma, Londino, Athenis, Parisiis.* *Likeways FROM home* ; domo : *FROM the coutrey* ; ruri.

4. BY. as, *he subdued him not BY Arms, but BY Death* ; non armis, sed morte subegit. *You are a Father to him BY nature, I BY counsel* ; natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego. *I have a wolf BY the Ears* ; lupum auribus teneo. *Higher BY a foot* ; altior pede. *More BY twice so much* ; duplo majus.

5. AT, as, *to play AT the ball, bowles, &c.* *Ludere pila, globis.* *AT one blow* ; uno ictu. *AT first sight* ; primo aspectu. *AT thy command* ; tuo Jussu. *He lives AT a large rate* ; profusis sumptibus vivit. *AT three a clock*, horo tertia. *AT that time*, eo tempore.

6. ON. as *ON that condition* ; ea lege : *Sub ea conditione.* *To play ON a fiddle* ; canere fidibus. *I saw the King ON saturday* ; vidi Regem die Saturni. *To go ON foot*, ire pedibus. *He feedeth ON herbs*, liveth ON milk. vescitur herbis, vivitur lacte.

7. THAN after a comparative, as, *Whiter THAN snow* ; candidior nive. *Learneder THAN the Master* ; doctior Præptore. The same may be made by *Quam*, as *candidior nive, or, quam nix est* ; but the former is more elegant.

The New Method.

Exceptions from the foregoing Rule.

First Exception.

AT or IN before the name of a Town (of the first or second declension, and singular number) is a sign of the Genitive.

As, I was AT, or IN Rome : eram Romæ. The Queen is AT London Regina est Londini. My Father is AT Edinburgh, Glasgow. pater meus est Edinburgi, Glasguae. But when the name of a Town is of the third Declension, or plural number then it is put in the Abl. according to the general Rule : as, I was AT, or IN Athens, Paris Carthage : eram Athenis, Parisiis, Carthagine. Likewise for AT home : we say, Domi, AT the war : militiæ, belli: IN the Country rure, or ruri.

Second Exception.

WITH Signifying Together With, is made by cum.

As, I was walking WITH a friend : ambulabam cum amico. Sedebam cum fratre. Lege cum illo.

Third Exception.

WITH or AT after Verbs of anger are Signs of the Dat.

As, I am angry WITH or AT Peter : Indignor, Irascor, Succenseo, Stomachor Petro.

Fourth Exception.

WITH after Verbs of Comparing, or Contending is made by cum : or Poetically by a Dat.

As to compare one thing WITH another : comparare, conferre rem cum re: To fight WITH the French : pugnare, certare, bellare cum Gal- lis: Or poetically by a Dative : as, To compare great things WITH small : componere magna parvis. None but Amyntas contends WITH you : Solus tibi certat Amyntas.

Fifth Exception

FROM after verbs of differing, and taking away, is sometimes made by a Dative.

The New Method.

As, *hidden virtue differs little FROM buried sloth*: paulum sepul-
 re distat incertiae celata virtus. *He hath taken my book FROM me*; eri-
 puit, Surripuit mihi librum,

Sixth Exception.

BY after a Passive verb, or Participle, is made by *a*,
ab, or a Dative only.

As, *I am taught by the Master*: doceor a Praeceptore. *Slain by him*,
 Occisus ab illo. This is often made by a Dative as *he is seen BT none*,
 nec cernitur ulli, for ab ullo. *I thought these things had been heard BT*
you, hac ego audita tibi putarem, for audita a te.

Observations on the Fourth Rule.

Although these particles *In*, *With*, *From*, &c, are commonly signs
 of the Abl, yet sometimes they are variously rendered as they will appear
 in these following observations,

1 Obs. *IN* referring to place is made by *in*, *apud*, or *ad*, as *IN*
the Market, in foro, or apud, ad forum.

2 Obs. *IN* referring to time is made by *in*, *de*, *per*, *intra* and *inter*,
 as, *IN time*, in tempore. *IN those days*, In his diebus, or per eos dies.
To watch IN the night, de nocte vigilare. *IN fourteen years time*, intra
 quatuordecim annos. *IN so many years*, inter tot annos. Also, *IN arms*,
 Sub armis. *IN order*, ex ordine. *IN word only*, verbo tenus. *IN Jest*,
 per jocum. *IN Latine Greek, &c*, Latine, Graece,

3 Obs. *WITH* after *Begin* is rendered by *ab*; as, *I had a mind to*
begin WITH that, ab eo exordiri volui.

4 Obs. *BT* in Beseeching, and swearing is made by *per*, as *I be-*
seech you BT the immortal Gods, oro vos per Deos immortales. *I swear*
BT Mercury, per Mercurium juro. Some other phrases. *BT night*, de
 nocte. *BT agreement*, ex pacto. *to get a thing BT heart*, man-
 dare aliquid memoriae; *BT myself*, per me, Solus.

5 Obs. *BT*, or *THROUGH* between a verb of motion, and the
 name of a Town, are signs of the Ablative, or they may be rendered by *per*
 with the Acc. as, *he went to Rome BT* (or through) *London*, ivit Ro-
 manum Londino, or per Londinum.

6 Obs. *AT* denoting time, is sometimes made by *ad*, *in*, *sub*, *de*, as,
AT the appointed time, ad promissum tempus. *AT first*, in principio. *AT*
Sun-set, sub occasum Solis. *AT Supper*, inter coenam. *At mid-night*, de
 media nocte.

7 Obs. AT before a word of place and signifying IN, is made by *in*; as AT *School*: in Schola. AT *Church*: in templo. AT signifying near, or hard by a place, is made by *ad*, *ante* or *pro*; as, AT *the Door*: ad ostium, or pro foribus. AT *fire side*: ante focum.

8 Obs. AFTER signifying according to, is a sign of the Ablative: as, AFTER *the French fashion*: more Gallorum. AFTER *my manner*: meo modo: The same may be made by *ad*, *in*, or *de*: as AFTER *this fashion*; ad, or in hunc modum. He calls him AFTER *his own name*: suo nomen. Some other phrases. AFTER *dinner*: a prandio. presently AFTER *the funeral*: Statim a funere. A few days AFTER: paucis post diebus.

9. Obs. ON before *Ground* is a sign of the Gen: as, he sitteth ON *the ground*: sedet humi. Some other phrases. To fight ON *horse back*: pugnare ex equo. It is ON *the right hand*: est a dextra. ON *every side*: ex omni parte. ON *the contrair*: e contra.

10, Obs. Sometimes the sign lies at the end of the sentence, and it's case at the beginning, which must be rectified by setting the words in their natural Order: as, *the man whom I told you* OF, i, e, of whom I told you.

Thus far of finding the Case of a Substantive by English signs set before it. Constructions extraordinary, and unusual are left to the Learner's occasional observation, and the aid of a Dictionary.

C H A P. III.

Of finding the Case of the Substantive by it's Signification alone.

Rule.

Miles, Yards, Feet, Inches; also *Years, Months, Days, Hours, &c.* are put in the Acc: or Abl.

1: A *Mile, Yard, Foot, Inch*, or any other Substantive denoting the measure of a thing, or the distance from one place to another is put in the Acc: and sometimes in the Abl: as, *my Journey is 20 Miles long*; iter meum est viginti miliaria, vel miliaribus longum. *Cloath two Yards broad*; pannus duas ulnas latus. *A wall ten Foot high*; murus decem pedes, vel pedibus altus. *A table Six Inches thick*; mensa sex digitos, vel digitis crassa. The Acc. is Govern'd by *ad*, and the Abl. by *in* understood.

2. The noun of Time answereth to the question *When?* and hath usually IN, AT or ON before it; as, IN *the beginning*. AT *three a clock*.

O

ON

ON *Munday*. This is made an Abl: according to it's sign. See Chap. 2. Rule 4.

3. *Space* or *continuance* of time answereth to the question *How long* and is exprest by *Tear, Month, Day, Hour, &c.* in the Acc: and sometimes in the Abl; as, *Peter dwelt at Edinburgh six Tears*, *Petrus habitavit Edinburg sex annos, vel annis*. I have studied three Hours; *studui tres horas, v tribus horis*. The Acc: is govern'd by *ad, ante, per* &c. which sometimes are exprest; as *studui tres horas*, or *per tres horas*. The Abl: is govern'd by *in* understood.

C H A P. IV.

Of finding the Case of a Substantive, after words Undeclinable.

Of the Case of a Substantive, after an Adverb.

I. Rule.

Adverbs of *Time*, *Place*, and *Quantity* require the Gen

1. *Of Time*; as, *Pridie, Postridie illius diei. Tunc Temporis. In terea loci*. 2. *of place*; as, *Longe, Nusquam, Minime gentium, Ubique terrarum. Ubi locorum*. 3. *Of Quantity*; as *Abunde, affatim, Parum, Nimis, Satis Vini*. We say also *pridie, postridie calendas*. See the Critical Syntax Rule, 4. Figure 8.

II. Rule.

Adverbs deriv'd from Adjectives have the case of their primitives.

As *Petrus facit inutiliter sibi. Canit similiter huic. Venit mihi obviam*. For *utilis, similis, Obvius* require the Dat.

III. Rule.

En, Ecce have the Nom, or Acc; *O*, the Nom Acc: or Voc.

Th

The New Method.

The Case is govern'd by, or agrees with some suppress'd Verb; as, en,
ecce Rex [sup: venit] en ecce Regem [sup: video] O qualis facies
[sup: est] O me miserum [sup: Sentio] O Socii [sup: auscultate].

IV. Rule.

Ah, Oh, Proh, Heu, Hem have the Nom: Acc: or Voc.

The Case is still govern'd by, or agrees with some suppress'd Verb: as,
ah, oh inconstantiam [sup: abominor] *Proh fidem deorum* [sup: vide]
Va tibi [sup: fit] *Hei mihi* [sup: quanta est miseria] *ah* [what a mi-
sery 'tis] to me.

Of the Case of a Substantive after a Preposition.

Prepositions are so called, because they stand before the Cases which they govern; but *Versus* and *Tenus* always follow them.

I. Rule.

These thirty Prepositions govern the Accusative.

Ad, Penes, Adversus, Cis, Citra, Circiter, Extra,
Erga, Apud, Ante, Secus, Trans, Supra, Versus, & Intra,
Ultra, Post, Præter, Propter, Prope, pone, Secundum,
Per, Circum, Circa, Contra, Juxta, Inter, Ob, Infra.

II. Rule.

These Sixteen Prepositions govern the Ablative.

Ex, E, De, Coram, Cum, Clam, Pro, Præ, Procul, ac Ab,
Et Sine. *Junge* Palam, *nec non* Abs, A, Tenus, Abique.

III. Rule.

These four Prepositions govern the Acc: or Abl.

Sub, Super, In, Subter Quartum, Sextumve requirunt,

Observations on Prepositions,

First Observation.

IN signifying *In*, governs the Abl: signifying *Into* *Towards*, *Against*, *After*, *For*, *Till*, the Acc.

As, **IN** templo; **IN** Church. Cecidit in ignem; *he fell INTO the fire*. Amor in patriam, *love TOWARDS his Country*. Pugnavit in Romanos; *he fought AGAINST the Romans*. In hunc modum; *AFTER the manner*. In æternum; *FOR ever*. Scripsit in tempus cœnæ; *he Wrote TILL Supper time*.

Second Observation.

SUPER for *Concerning* hath an Abl. for *Above*, *Besides*, *Beyond* an Acc: for *Upon* the Acc: or Abl.

As, super hac re; *CONCERNING that affair*. super mille; *ABOVE a Thousand*. Super cætera ejus flagitia; *BESIDES his other villainies*. Super Garamantas & Indos; *BEYOND the farthest Indies*. Super terræ tumulum; *UPON a hillock*. Super viridi gramine; *UPON the green Grass*.

Third Observation.

SUB signifying *Under*, *Upon* governs the Ablative but **SUB** *About*, the Accusative.

As, meruit sub Rege; *he served UNDER the King*. Sub conditione **UPON** condition. Sub idem tempus; *ABOUT that time*.

4. Obf. *A*, and *E*, are set before words beginning with consonants. *Ab*, and *ex*, commonly before words beginning with Vowels: *Abs* before words beginning with *T*, or *Q*. *Cum* is put after *me*, *te*, *se*, *nobis*, *vobis*.

5. Obf. *Tenus* hath a Genitive plural, when the noun wants the singular, or signifies pairs, as *Cumarum tenus*; *crurum tenus*.

6. Obf. *Procul*, *Versus*, *Circiter*, *Prope*, and *Usque* seem rather to be Adverbs, for *A*, or *ad*, is always understood with *Procul*, and *ad* with the rest: as, *procul mari* (sup: *a*) *procul muros* (sup: *ad*) &c. *Ad* after *Palam* and *Clam* is understood *ante*, or *coram*.

7. Obf. Sometimes the case which the Preposition governs is understood: as, *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris* (sup: *templum*) *Longo post tempore Venit*, i, e, *longo tempore post* (sup: *illud tempus de quo fit Sermo*) *Ne te quaeris extra* (sup: *te*) *Paucis post diebus factum* i, e, *paucis diebus post* (sup: *diem constitutum*) *Quo tenditis ultra* (sup: *hunc locum*)

CHAP. V.

Of the Construction of Infinitives, Gerunds, Supines, and Participles.

Of the Infinitive Active,

I. Rule.

A Verb following a Verb, or Adjective, is made by an Infinitive, whether **TO** comes between or not.

As I desire *TO learn*; cupio discere. I can sing; possum cantare. Desirous *TO know*: cupidus scire.

First Exception.

TO before a Verb when it may be changed into **OF**, is made by the Gerund in *Di*.

As, time *TO read*, or *OF reading*; tempus legendi. also ad legendum. Desirous *TO learn*, or *OF learning*. cupidus discendi, or ad discendum. for the same may be made by *ad*.

Second Exception.

TO after a Verb of motion is made by the supine in *um*; or the Accusative of a Gerund with *ad*.

As, I am going *TO fish*, eo piscatum. or ad piscandum; but not piscari. I am coming *TO see*; venio visum, or ad videndum, but more ornately videndi gratia.

Third Exception.

TO, (or about to) after the Verb *am*, is made by the participle in *rus*.

As, I am *TO tarry*; ego mansurus sum. He is *TO return*; ille rediturus est. We are *TO die* to morrow: cras morituri sumus.

II. Rule.

MUST is made by the Participle in *Dum*, or *Dus*, with *est*, and a Dative of the person.

As, I **MUST** read, legendum est mihi. We **MUST** go. eundum est nobis. All **MUST** die; moriendum est (sup omnibus) Orandum est (sup nobis) The same may be made by *Oportet* and the person in the Acc: as, legendum est mihi, or Oportet me legere.

Of the Infinitive Passive.

III. Rule.

TO BE, is made by the Infinitive Passive.

As, *he desires TO BE taught*; cupit doceri. *Worthy TO BE loved* dignus amari. Contentus vapulari.

First Exception.

TO BE after *Worthy, Unworthy, Easie, Hard, Base*, and some others, is made by the Supine in *U*.

As, *Worthy, Unworthy TO BE honoured*, dignus, indignus honoratu. *Easie, Hard, TO BE understood*, facilis, difficilis intellectu. *Base TO BE spoken*, turpè dictu. Also, *fas, nefas dictu*. Opus scitu. &c. Such sentences may be varied thus, *Rex est dignus honoratu, honorari, honore, qui honoretur, quem honores*.

Second Exception.

TO BE after the Verb *am*, or a Substantive, is made by the Participle in *Dus*.

As, *I am TO BE commended*; ego sum laudandus. *The gate is to be shut*; Janua est claudenda. *A field TO BE tilled*; ager colendus.

Observations on the Participle in ING.

The English Participle in ING is variously rendred in Latin as 1. ING after the Verb *Am*, is made by its own Verb as *I am WritING*, ego Scribo. 2. ING after a Verb of motion is made by the Supine, as, *he went a huntING*, abiit venatum. *He is come from HuntING*, rediit venatu. 3. ING after *OF*, is made by the Gerund in *Di*, as *desirous OF LearnING*, cupidus discendi. 4. ING is made by the Gerund in *dum*, when the word before it is rendred by *ad, inter, or ante*; as, *ready for WritING* [or to write] accinctus ad Scribendum. Inter coenandum. 5. ING after *In, With, From, By* is made by the Gerund in *do*: *I am weary with read-ING*: Sum defessus legendo. The Participle in ING, being thus directed by Signs, falls under the Rules of Government already delivered.

Of the Abl. absolute.

I. Rule.

BEING, between a Substantive and Adjective or between two Substantives (the former neither agreeing

greeing with, nor being govern'd by the following Verb.) is a Sign of the Abl: absolute.

As, *France BEING quiet, Caesar goeth into Italy; Quieta Gallia, Caesar in Italiam proficiscitur. Christ BEING our guide, nothing is desperate; Christo auspice, nil desperandum.* When the Substantive before *BEING*, is either the Nom: to the following Verb, or govern'd by it; then *BEING* is a Sign that two Substantives agree in Case, but not of the Abl: absolute; as, *my Father BEING a man, loveth me BEING a Child; Pater meus vir, amat me puerum; Here Pater is the Nom: to amat, and me the Acc: govern'd by it.*

II. Rule.

HAVING, before an English Participle in D, T, N, is rendered by the Abl: of a Participle in *tus*.

As, *HAVING said (or spoken) that, he died; hoc dicto, expiravit.* Therefore observe, that *Cum, Dum, Ubi, Postquam* being left out, the Nom: before, or the Acc: after the Verb may be elegantly turned into an Ablative, and the verb into a Participle agreeing therewith; as, *Cum hoc dixisset, into hoc dicto. Dum regnat Gulielmus, into regnante Gulielmo.*

Of Gerunds, Supines, and Participles, as they Govern Cases after them.

Rule

Gerunds, Supines, and Participles have after them the same Cases that their Verbs have.

As, *Repetens, -endi, -endo, -endum, repetitum, repetiturus lectionem, because we say repeto lectionem.*

Exception.

The Gerund in *dum* is better made an Adjective to agree with the Substantive, than govern it.

Thus, *venio ad videndam Reginam* is more elegant than *videndum Reginam*. Yet such Sentences may be varied thus.

Causa

Venio	Causa Videnda	}	Regina	}	bene
	Causa Videndi				rarissime
	Causa Videndi	}	Reginam	}	bene
	Ad Videndum				minus ornate
	Ad Videndam				Ornate,
	Ut Videam				bene
	Visurus				bene
	Visum				vulgo
	Videre				poetice

Obs. 1. The Genitive of a Gerund may have another Genitive after it; as, *Venio causa videndi Regina*. Hence Terent: *de Fœmina, Cupidus sum videndi tui: not videnda*.

Obs. 2. Participles, and Adjectives of a passive signification, have after them an Acc: of the part affected; as, *Fractus membra Labore. Agredas. Saucius frontem*. See the Critical Syntax; Rule 5 Figure 6;

Cautions, to avoid mistakes, in making Latin.

First Caution.

Him, Her, His, Their, Them, when they admit Self after them, are made by *Sui*; when Own by *Suus*: and without Self, by *Is*, or *Ille*.

As, *Peter said that he* (i; e; himself) *did it*; *Petrus dixit se fecisse, not illum*. *Peter loves his Father*; (meaning his own Father) *Petrus amat Patrem suum, not ejus*. *Peter said that he* (i; e; some other) *did it*; *Petrus dixit illum fecisse, not se*. *Peter loves John and his Brother* (meaning John's brother;) *Petrus amat Joannem & fratrem ejus, not Suum*. Note. *He* repeats what was last said: *ille* what was first. *Ille* commends, *iste* despises.

Second Caution.

Am, was &c. Do, Did, &c. Have, Had, &c. When they come before an English Verb, then they are only signs, shewing in what Tense the following Verb is put when rendred in Latin.

As, *I am reading, I was reading*; for which we say *lego, legebam* and not *sum*, or *eram legens*.

Third Caution

If *Am, Was, &c.* come not before English Verbs, then they are latined by their own Verbs.

As, *I am, I was a Scholar*; *Sum, eram discipulus*. *I do, I did this work*; *ago, agebam hoc opus*.

A

Critical Syntax,

Resolving many Difficulties in
Grammar, both Antient and
Modern.

WORDS are join'd in a Sentence, either by *Concord*, or *Government*;
Concord is the agreement of Two Words; as *bona penna*.

Government is the dependence of one Word upon another; as,
frustum panis; And in the order of Construction, the governing word
is always placed before that which is governed: The only difficulty is to
know which is the governing word, because it is often suppress'd in Latin,
and this frequently occasions a mistake, in taking some other word for it;
which makes a false Government; as, *penitet me peccati*, here it is not
the Verb *penitet* which governs the Genitive *peccati*, but the suppress'd
word *Commissio*, and so the Construction runs thus, *Commissio peccati peni-*
tet me. Therefore when a false government occurs in the *New Method*, I
refer to this Syntax, where the same sentence is repeated, and a clear dis-
covery of the true Government made.

I. Rule.

Every Sentence consists of a Nominative Case, and a
Verb.

The Reason of the Rule is this: In every sentence there is something said,
but nothing can be said without a Verb, (or predicat) and there can be no
predicate without a Nominative Case of the Subject.

As, *Sat cito, si sat bene. i. e. negotium est factum sat cito, si sit sa-*
ctum sat bene.

II. Rule

The New Method.

II. Rule.

Every Adjective must have a Substantive, either exprest, or understood.

The reason of the Rule is this : A Substantive signifies the thing it self, an Adjective the nature, or manner of the thing; so that an Adjective being only an Accident, must always have a Substantive for it's subject.

As, *triste lupus Stabulis*, sup. *animal*. *Paucis te volo*, sup. *verbis*. *Natalis*, sup. *dies*. *Confluens*, *Torrents*, sup. *amnis*. *Laurea*, *Civica*, sup. *corona*. *Stativa*, *Hiberna*, sup. *castra*. Sometimes an Infinitive, or whole phrase supplies the place of a Substantive, and then the Adjective must be neuter; as, *pulchrum est scire*, knowledge is extellent: here *Scire* is the Nominative to *est*, and the neuter Substantive to *Pulchrum*. *Seni verba dare est difficile*; it is hard to cheat an old Man: here *dare verba seni* is the Nominative to *est*, and the neuter Substantive to *difficile*.

When the Substantive is either Supprest, or cannot easily be known, ask the Question *What* with the Adjective, and the Answer is it's Substantive; as, *a hard*, What? ans. *Stone*.

III. Rule.

Every Finite Verb must have a Nominative case, either exprest, or understood.

The Reason of the Rule is: A Verb signifies either the Action, or Motion of it's Nominative the Agent, or thing moving; as, *Præceptor docet*, *equus currit*: or the passion of it's Nominative the Patient; as, *ego Amor*; or the Existence, or being of it's Nominative the thing existing; as, *ego sum*: and since there can be no Action without an Agent, nor Passion without a Patient, nor Existence without something existing; then 'tis inconsistent with the notion of a Verb to want a Nominative.

As, *si vales*, sup. *tu*. *Valeo*, sup. *ego*. *Amunt*, sup. *homines*. Several things may stand for the Nominative to a Verb; 1. A Word taken for it self; as, *amo est Verbum*, *Cras est Adverbium*. 2. An Infinitive Verb; as, *nasci*, *agrotare est*, *vivere sape mori*; here the Infinitives *Nasci*, and *Vivere* are invariable Nouns, and may be Englished as such; as, *our Birth is a disease*, and *Life but a continual dying*. 3. A clause, or member of the Sentence; as, *Quod studes, est conducibile*; here *Quod studes*, is the Nominative to *est*, and the Substantive to *Conducibile*. *Benefacere omnibus est laude dignum*; *Benefacere omnibus* is the Nom. to *est*, and the Substantive to *dignum*.

Impersonal Verbs are known by the sign *IT*, as, *it becometh*, And they are called *Impersonal*, because they receive not the personal Substantive: *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, *vos*, for their Nominatives.

Some Impersonal Verbs have the Nominative always supprest because

is included in the signification and figure of the Verb, so *Ningit* includes *Nix*. *Pluit* includes *Pluvia*. Also *Lucessit*, sup *Lux*. *Diescit*, sup *Dies*. *Noctescit*, sup *nox*. *Vesperascit*, sup *vesper*. *Grandinat*, sup *grando*. *Tonitruat*, sup *tonitru*. *Gelat*, sup *gelu*. *Pœnitet*, sup *pœnitentia*. *Piget*, sup *pigritia*. *Pudet*, sub *pudor*. *Miseret*, sup *miseria*. *Tædet*, sub *tadium*. *Curritur*, sup *curfus*. *Bibitur*, sup *vinum*. *Fertur*, sup *sama*. *Pugnatur*, sup *pugna*. *Studetur*, sup *studium*. *Vivitur*, sup *vita*. *Itur*, sup *iter*. In all these the Noun which is included in the Verbis it's Nominative.

All other Impersonal Verbs, as *Juvat*, *Delectat*, *Decet*, *Oportet*, *Licet*, *Contingit*, *Præstat* &c. have usually the following infinitive, or whole Phrase for their Nominative, as *Delectat me studere*: here *studere* is the Nominative to *delectat*, and so the Construction runs thus, *studere delectat me*. *Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum*; here *adire Corinthum* is the Nominative to *contingit*, and so the Construction runs thus; *Adire Corinthum, non contingit cuius homini*.

When the Nominative Case is either suppress'd, or cannot easily be known, ask the Question *Who*; or *What*? with the Verb, and the Answer is it's Nominative; as, *who teacheth*? Ans, the *Master*.

IV. Rule.

Every Genitive Case is govern'd by a Substantive; either exprest, or understood.

The Reason of the Rule is, that the Genitive of a Substantive always explains, or limites and determines the General and indefinite signification of that Substantive by which 'tis govern'd; as *Uncia auri*: Thus the Genitive *auri* explains the general signification of *uncia*, and determines it to be of Gold, and not of Silver, or Copper &c. The most usual mistakes, and difficulties in the Government of the Genitive Case, together with a clear solution of each of them are these following.

1. The Genitive Case is never govern'd by a Verb; but by a Noun, if not exprest, yet understood. Thus, *fatago rerum* is *ago fat rerum*, so that *Sat* will be a Noun undeclin'd according to that of Plaurus, *agitas sat tuarum rerum*. *Misereor tui*, sup: *Gratia*. *Miserecite Regis* sup: *gratia*. *Interest præceptoris*, i: e: est-inter sup *negotia* præceptoris, *Resert præceptoris*, i, e, res-fert sup *ad res* or *negotia* præceptoris. *Interest tua*, i, e, est-inter tua, sup *negotia*. *Resert tua*, i, e, res-fert *ad tua*, sup *negotia*. *Obliviscor*, *Reminiscor historiarum*, sup *verba*.

2. The Genitive after *est* is likewise govern'd by a Substantive understood; as, *liber est præceptoris*, for hie *liber est liber* præceptoris *Peccus est Mœlibei*, sup *peccus*. *Regis est tueri leges*, sup *officium* or *munus*. The understood Substantive which governs the Genitive after *Pœnitet*, *Pudet*, *Piget*, *Miseret*, *Tædet*, is also the Nominative to the Verb; as, *Pœnitet me peccati*, sup *commisso*, i, e, *commisso peccati pœnitet me*. *Tædet me vitæ*, sup *tadium*.

3. The Genitive after Verbs of Valuing is govern'd by *esse rem pretii* understood; as, *Astimo, Curo, Facio te magni, parvi, &c.* i. e. *astimo esse rem magni, or parvi pretii*, I take it kindly (or in good part) *qui, bonique facio, or consulo* i. e. *facio, consulo in partem æqui, a boni hominis*: for so the sentence must be supplied. The Gen. after Verbs of buying, or selling is govern'd by *pro re* understood as *emi, vendidi, &c.* *quum magni, parvi, pluris, minoris &c.* i. e. *pro re magni pretii &c.*

4. The Genitive after Verbs of Accusing, Condemning, and Absolving is govern'd by *de Crimine* understood; as, *Accuso, Condemno, Absolvo te furti*: i. e. *de crimine furti*. The Genitive after Verbs of Admonishing is govern'd by *Ratione* understood; as, *moneo fratrem officii*: i. e. *ratione officii*. Or we may say *de Officio*.

5. When after a Verb the name of a Town is used in the Genitive it is govern'd by *in urbe* understood; as, *eram Roma, Edinburgi*; i. e. *in urbe Roma*. Likewise *est domi, sup in adibus. est militia, bellum sup in loco. Jacet humi: sup in superficie*.

6. The Genitive after an Adjective is govern'd by a Substantive understood; as, *peritus belli: sup in arte. Reus furti: sup de crimine. Purus Sceleris: sup a labe or Crimine. Unus fratrum: sup ex numero*. Or rather the Genitive is put for the Ablative with a preposition; as *peritus belli, for ex or in bello. Unus fratrum, for ex fratribus*; and so the Genitive is govern'd by *ex* understood. For in this the Latins Imitate the Greeks, who make OF after all Adjectives by a preposition with a Genitive Case. Hence Vitruvius puts a Genitive Case after the Latin preposition *ex*, as, *descriptio ex duodecim signorum*.

7. *Dignus, Indignus*, and Adjectives of Plenty, or Want, have sometimes a Genitive after them, in imitation of the Greeks; as, *dignus laudis: sup ex. Plenus vini sup ex. Enpers fraudis: sup ex* and so the Genitive is govern'd by the Greek preposition *ex* understood.

8. When Adverbs have a Genitive after them, they are either taken for, and used as Nouns, or else a Noun is understood which governs the Genitive after them; as *Pridie, Postridie illius diei: sup ante; or post adventum. Tunc temporis. Intera loci. Nusquam, minime gentium. Ubique terrarum. Ubi locorum*. These Genitives *temporis loci, Gentium Terrarum, and Locorum* are redundant: for *tunc temporis* signifies no more than *tunc*. *Abunde, Affatim, Partim, Nimis, Satis, Parum Vini: sup ex re, or liquore*. We say also *pridie, postridie calendas: sup ante and post*.

V. Rule.

The Accusative Case is always govern'd by an active Verb, Participle, or Preposition: and an Active Verb hath always, an Accusative express, or understood.

An Active Verb is that which denotes the action of its Nominative

The New Method.

agent; as, *præceptor docet* And in respect of it's object or Accusative Case is distinguished into *Transitive* and *Intransitive*.

An *Active Transitive* Verb is that which passeth it's Signification upon something that is the effect, or object of it's action; as *lego Grammaticam*.

An *Active Intransitive* Verb is that which reflects it's Signification wholly upon the Nominative without any relation to an Accusative of the Effect, or Object of Action; as *Arbor crescit. Petrus vivit, currit. &c.* Yet all Intransitive Verbs may have an Accusative of the Noun which is included in the signification of the Verb; as *Petrus vivit, vitam jucundam. Currit cursum. It Iter.*

1. Sometimes a Word put for it self; as, *flexte penna; conjuga amor;* or the whole phrase after the Verb is put for the Accusative; as, *Scin, ubi sit frater meus? Nosti, quota sit hora.*

2. Verbs signifying *Profit, Damage, Trust, Distrust, Favouring, Flattering, Commanding, Obeying, Serving, Resisting, Helping,* denote actions Transitive, and the reason why they have a Dative immediately after them, and not the Accusative is, because an Accusative is involv'd in the very figure of the Verb, or else imply'd in it's signification: Thus *Ancillor,* involves *ancillam*; *Auxilior,* *auxilium*; *Fido,* *fidem*; *Faveo,* *favorem*; *Blandior,* *blandimentum*; *Impero,* *imperium*; *Obedio,* *obedientiam* &c. Hence it is that we say *Ledere neminem,* but *nocere nemini*; for *nocere* includes *noxam* an Accusative of it's own signification.

3. Verbs compounded with *ad, ante, cōn, in, inter, &c.* for the most part denote Actions *Intransitive* and therefore have no Accusative after them; or else they involve an Accusative of their own signification; as, *Petrus adstat mihi.*

4. When an Active Verb hath two Accusatives after it, the latter is govern'd by a suppress'd Verb; as, *Docet me lectionem, sup Scire. Roga præceptorem veniam, sup dare*

5. An Active Participle govern's the Accusative because it retains part of the Signification of the Verb from whence it comes, and implies person, motion, and time, all at once; as, *audivi Petrum legentem lectionem.*

6. The Accusative after a Passive Verb, or Participle is govern'd by an active Verb, or preposition understood; as *discipuli docentur Grammaticam, sup Scire. Præceptor rogatur a me veniam, sup dare; Rogantur sententiam, sup ferre. Fractus membra, sup secundum or Quoad. Eger pedes, sup secundum or Quoad. Saucius frontem, sup Secundum, or Quoad.*

VI. Rule.

The Ablative Case is always govern'd by a Preposition exprest, or understood

The

The New Method. 118ⁿ metho

The reason why the Ablative must always be govern'd by a preposition is, to denote the relation, and connection between the Ablative and the preceeding word, otherways the words can have no determinate sense; as, *I Write with a pen*: and without the preposition, *I write a pen*.

1. In Latin the preposition is frequently suppress'd, especially before the Ablative of the Instrument, and the Ablative Absolute; as, *Scribo calamo*, sup. *cum*. Yet Cicero sayeth *desinant obsidere cum gladiis curiam*. Also Salust; *uti grege facto cum telis ad sese erumperent*: In which examples the preposition is express'd before the Ablative of the Instrument. When the Ablative absolute is made by an Adjective, or a participle of the present tense, 'tis govern'd by *sub*, and sometimes by *cum* understood; as, *regnante Gulielmo*, sup. *sub*. *Christo auspice nil desperandum*, sup. *sub*. *Deo Juvante*, sup. *cum*. When 'tis made by a participle of the preterit tense 'tis govern'd by *a*, or *ab* understood; (signifying *after*, as, we say *a prandio*) as *Quiera Gallia Caesar in Italiam proficiscitur*, sup. *a*, or *ab*. *Hoc dicto expiravit*. sup. *a*, or *ab*.

2. The Ablative after *Opus*, *Usus*, *Latus*, *Superbus*, *natus*, *Satus*, *Cretus*, *Ortus*, *Editus*, is govern'd by *de*, or *ex*, understood; and sometimes the preposition is express'd after *Natus*, *Satus*, &c: as, *ex me hic non est Natus*, sed *ex Fratre*.

3. The preposition which governs the Ablative after *Utor*, *Abutor*, *Fruor*, *Fungor*, *Vescor*, *Careo*, *Egeo*, *Indigeo*, *Sto*, *Consto*, *Valéo*, is suppress'd both in English and Latine; as, *we may use Riches*; *licet uti Divitiis*. *I Eat Herbs*; *Vescor Herbis*. *I want Money*; *careo, egeo, indigeo Pecunia*. Yet these Verbs may be rendered in English so as to include the the preposition; as, *Utor*, *I make use OF*. *Vescor*; *I Feed UPON*. *Careo, Egeo, Indigeo*, *I stand in need OF*. and so the Ablative must be Governed by *de*, or *ex* understood.

4. The Ablative after *Dignus*, *Indignus*, and Adjectives of Plenty or Want, is govern'd by *a*, *ab*, or *ex* understood; as, *dignus*, *indignus laude*, sup. *ex*. *Plenus Vino*, sup. *ex*. and sometimes the preposition is express'd after Adjectives of Plenty, or Want; as, *a suspitione vacuus*.

5. The Ablative after a Comparative is govern'd by *pro* understood, as, *Candidior Nive*, sup. *pro*.

6. The Ablative after an Adjective of Praise or Dispraise is govern'd, by *ex* understood; as *Puer bonus ingenio*, sup. *ex*.

7. The Ablative of the Noun of Price is govern'd by *pro* understood; as *emi, vendidi Equum Sex minis*, sup. *pro*.

-----*Si quid novisti rectius istis*
Candidus imperti: Si non, his utere mecum. Horat.



my son hood
as father from
appoints
At Edinburgh, the nineteenth day of April, 1708.

ANENT the petition given in and presented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privie Council by *Thomas Watt* Master of Arts, Showing That where the Petitioner after a great deal of Study for the Improvement of Learning has Compiled a Book Entitled *Grammar Made Easie*, Containing Despauteis Grammar Reform'd, and rendered plain and Obvious to the Capacity of Youth &c. which Book is already Printed, and taught with abundance of Success in this place, but the Petitioner may in a great measure lose the due encouragement he expects by the said undertaking, if other persons be allowed to Reprint and Sell the foresaid Book Composed by him as said is. And seeing their Lordships are always in use to encourage undertakings of this sort, especially where the same tends to the propagation of Learning. And therefore craving to the effect aftermentioned, as the said Petition bears. The Lords of Her Majesties privy Council having considered the above Petition given in to them by *Thomas Watt* Master of Arts, and the same being Read in their presence, the said Lords do hereby grant to the Petitioner the sole power and privilege of Printing the Book abovementioned, and discharges all others within Scotland to Reprint the same, or to Import Reprinted Copies, from any place without the Kingdom of Great Britain, without the Petitioner or his Assigney's Warrant, and that for the space of Nineteen Years, under the Penalty of Twenty Pound Sterling to be payed by the Contraveeners to the Petitioner or his Assigney, besides confiscation of the Books so Reprinted and Imported.

Extractum per me

Robert Forbes Clk. Sec. Cons.

Thomas

Ed

Thomas

Contractum etiam James & vi

contra partem

in contra de Ex parte Caroli Leon

in contra de Ex parte Caroli Leon

in contra de Ex parte Caroli Leon

in contra de Ex parte Caroli Leon

in contra de Ex parte Caroli Leon

in contra de Ex parte Caroli Leon

in contra de Ex parte Caroli Leon

